

success. They recommended King's engine-shaft to be sunk to the 100 (which would be 35 fms. below the elvan), the driving of the 85, east of King's (which can now be driven for 61. per fathom), as well as the 60, east of Bennett's, the 50 fm. level cross-cut, the 40, west of King's, and nothing else but what would pay for working.

Mr. T. C. SMITH said that, as he and his friends were interested to some extent in this mine, they had obtained for their own guidance a report from Capt. Richard Pryor. The report, which was read, referred to the favourable change in the character of the ground at the 85, and advised the sinking of the engine-shaft 10 or 12 fms. deeper, as the neighbouring mines were making large deposits of copper at about the same level, and Capt. Pryor saw no reason why similar results should not be met with at this important point—the more especially as it would be a fair distance under the elvan course. It was thought advisable to suspend the driving of the 85 east of the shaft, as well as the 50, on the new south lode, and to continue the driving of the 60, at Bennett's shaft, as there were then chances of making good discoveries. Capt. Pryor thought if the points he recommended were carried out the adventurers would be well repaid.

Mr. THOMAS PRYOR said that the joint report of his uncle (Capt. F. Pryor) and Capt. Grenfell agreed in every respect with those of Capts. Daw and Pope as to the working of the mine. The only difference was as to the sinking of the engine-shaft. Captains Daw and Pope were of opinion that, unless there were sufficient funds, the sinking of the shaft should be deferred until the other points had been tested, whereas the agents considered the sinking of that shaft should be continued to a depth of 100 fathoms.

Mr. MILFORD said, at the last meeting the report of the agents was rather discouraging, as was also the financial condition of the company, upon which the Chairman, without the concurrence of his fellow-committee-men, suggested that the mine should be stopped, when he (Mr. MILFORD) suggested that the mine should be reported upon by two independent agents, and their reports submitted to a special meeting of shareholders, which suggestion was adopted. He thought, after such reports as those which had been read, that every shareholder would agree with him that they would not be doing justice to themselves to think of abandoning the mine. As there was reason to believe that the expenditure, by discontinuing all unprofitable workings, could be decreased something like one-half, and as the mine had improved at several points, and presented encouraging indications at others, he considered there were very great chances of yet seeing North Downs a paying mine.

The CHAIRMAN said that what he had intended to be conveyed by his remarks at the last meeting was this—that to pay off the debit balance, and to provide capital for the then ensuing two or three months' working, it was necessary to make a call of 10s. per share, and that if the shareholders objected to make such a call they had better agree to stop the mine. Furthermore, it was to be recollect that the mine was not then in such a favourable position as at the present time, and all he could say was that he congratulated his fellow-shareholders upon the change.

Mr. MILFORD said that the first suggestion that was made was to stop the mine, and then it was proposed to make a call of 10s. per share, which he considered a most impolitic course to adopt.

Mr. T. KING enquired the amount of the present expenditure?—Capt. GREENFELL said that the cost for the future would be about 400s. per month, and the returns from 200s. to 220s., supposing that every point recommended in the report was carried out. He further mentioned that the cost of sinking the engine-shaft would be about 50s. per month, which he (Capt. Grenfell) most strongly recommended.

Mr. T. KING said that, from the explanations afforded, it would appear that the enterprise required but two features—favourable development and economical working. From the latter it would be almost implied that hitherto economical management had not been observed, and probably that was a point worthy of their attention.

Mr. PRYOR explained that what was meant by reducing the cost was to discontinue all unproductive points, except those recommended in the report.

Capt. GREENFELL replied to a question, stated they had ample pitwork to sink the shaft to a depth of 100 fathoms.

Mr. PRYOR said his uncle was so sanguine as to the mine proving successful that he had authorised him (Mr. Pryor) to state that he was willing to forego his salary until the various points recommended had been proved.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question as to the financial position of the company, said that at the end of December last there was a balance against the mine of £15,761.

At the meeting then held a call of 5s. per share was made, which was equal to £6000., leaving £61. as the total amount of uncovered liabilities at that period. At the meeting to be held shortly it would be proposed to make a call sufficient to pay off that amount, together with the liabilities that have since accrued, for which purpose a call of 5s. per share would be more than ample, as it would leave a balance to assist in liquidating the current cost.

After some further discussion, upon the proposition of Mr. EMERY, seconded by Mr. CHILLCOTT, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting, having heard the reports of Capts. Daw and Pope and the explanations from Capt. Grenfell, hereby agree to continue the working of the mine.

Messrs. MILFORD, Bradley, and Morell were elected the committee of management.

A vote of thanks was passed to the late committee for past services, when the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been more active this week, and a moderate amount of business appears to have been transacted. This, probably, arises from the usual fortnightly Account, which took place on Thursday, as well as the approaching Easter holidays, causing many accounts to be closed.

WEAL SETONS are less active.—CLIFFORDS have been in request, but prices have slightly varied.—WHEAL BULLERS are not in good demand, and are offered more freely.—WHEAL BASSETTS are still enquired for at buyers' prices.—EAST BASSETTS are also sought for at minimum quotations.—GREAT SOUTH TOLGOIS shares have been in better request.—EAST CARN BEAKS have fluctuated, and are more freely offered. COOK'S KITCHEN shares are in better demand, and left off firmer.—TINCROFTS are less active, and offered at lower rates.—SOUTH CONDUKROWS have been dealt in, but are not quite so firm.—FRANK MILLS are in good request, at fair market prices.—GREAT LAXEY'S are still being dealt in, but are not quite so firm.—EAST GRENVELLES have fairly shared in the transactions of the week, without any particular change in price.—WHEAL GRENVELLES have not been so active this week.—NORTH TRESKERBYS have been in good demand, but left off a little weaker.—CARN CAMBORDES improved during the early part of the week, but are less enquired for now.—HALLENBEAGLE and GREAT NORTH DOWNS have been in good demand, and slightly improved in price, but rather scarce.—WHEAL ROSE shares are less sought for at present, but continue firm.—WENTWORTH CONSOLS have changed hands at fair market prices.—GREAT WHEAL VORS have been freely dealt in, but prices have slightly varied.—EAST WHEAL LOVELLS have been rather extensively done, but prices have not improved.

SOUTH LOVELLS are in better request, and show a tendency to improve.—SITHNEY WHEAL METALS have changed hands at quoted prices.—ROSEWARNE UNITS are rather firmer, and scarce at market quotations.—EAST CARADONS have been freely dealt in, at advanced prices, but have varied according to the demand.—MARKE VALLEYS continue firm, and in fair request.—WEST CARADONS have changed hands at improved rates.—HERDSDROFT shares have been dealt in, but fluctuations have followed.—TRELAWNS are sought for at buyers' prices.—NEW WHEAL MARTHA'S can be dealt in, but the marginal figures are rather wide.—EAST GUNNISLAKE and SOUTH BEDFORDS have been freely dealt in, but they left off weaker.—EAST RUSSELL and WHEAL CHERBOS are sought, at minimum prices.

EAST CARADON.—The 80 fathom level ends, east and west, have slightly fallen off this week, and are now worth respectively 15s. and 12s. per fathom. The lode in the 90 cross-cut south has been cut through, and is worth 15s. per fathom: they are still continuing the cross-cut with a view to intersect the counter, which is expected to be met with a short distance ahead.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—The lode in the back of the 70 east has improved, and is now worth 80s. per fathom. The lode has not yet been intersected east of cross-course, nor has the lode been cut at Coombe. The shafts and other points of operation is progressing satisfactorily.

EAST TRESKERBY.—The 30 east is looking highly encouraging, and from the general appearance of the lode, and the fact of being nearly under the run of tin ground in the level above, there is every reason to calculate on an early improvement of some importance. The stope in the back has also improved, and the mine generally is looking more promising.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—The report of Capt. Harris, of Great Wheal Vor, who has inspected the mine (confirms that of Capts. Quenell and Howe, who reported thereon the previous week), and estimates the value of the lodes in the western part, in the bottom of the engine-shaft, to be worth full 150s. per fathom for 10 feet high. In the 26 the lodes have gone through a course of tin, leaving some good tin ground in the back and bottom of the level. The south shaft has gone through a bunch of tin for several fathoms, but is at present destroyed by a slide. The bunch of tin dipping west will be necessary to seek in that direction, to recover the lode. Captain Harris considers, after a careful examination of the reserves, that there is over 2000s. worth of tin standing above the present bottom, that can be taken away at a good profit; and if the shaft be sunk on the course of tin in the western part, the returns would be from 8 to 10 tons per month, without much reducing the reserves, leaving a fair profit to the adventurers.

NORTH GRANDEUR is represented as assuming a more encouraging appearance. The new engine-shaft is 4 fms. under the 60, where they have a very promising lode, 2½ ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 95, west of the eastern shaft, is worth 12s. per fm., and the lode in the same level east is holding out much encouragement, being 4 ft. wide, and of a very promising character. The 85 and 65 west are also looking better, and improving.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. WM. LEELAN:—It is not possible to measure the amount of good which the commercial world receives in the course of a few days of transition from a state of extreme depression to one of tolerable activity, for there is always much in reserve, and preparing to unfold itself, besides what actually comes to light. It is in the artificial in the natural world, when the genial influence of spring calls forth the bright flowers and the fragrant odours of our fields and gardens. There is not only what the eye beholds and the olfactory organs perceive, but much more which neither can at present detect, but which will make itself beautifully manifest, by-and-by. To look upon the world of commerce just as it begins to revive, after a long-contained state of inertness, reminds one of Milton's strong man awaking out of sleep and shaking his invincible locks. It is beginning to prepare to put forth its strength, rather than putting it forth; and, though the spectacle is a pleasant one, and not unprofitable, whilst we must wait until the giant really goes into action before we can fairly expect to reap the fruit of his might and activity. The improvement in the stock and share markets, which made itself felt last week, continues, although as yet with no very marked or substantial results. The commercial circles are still shaken by the reaction which has taken place in the price of cotton, and many of the houses which had made such enormous profits, by a course of speculation for which the country has had largely to pay, are now losing, perhaps, all they gained, and some of them are being utterly thrown down. The effect upon the money market is, of course, an adverse one, and while the apprehension of other fallings following those that have taken place continue, the effect must, to some extent, remain. In the meantime, there are those who are wise enough to take advantage of this state of things, to buy at the depressed prices, and they will, by-and-by, many of them, make large profits by their transactions. The effects are already seen in the enhanced price of shares in most species of investment, but in mining share beat, because they have been least depressed. In many of these, however, they are already seen. There is, for example, a rise of 2% in East Caradon, of 1% in Hington Down, of 1% in Drake Walls, of 2s. in Wheal Crebor, of 3 in Herdfoot, of 1% in North Shepherds, of 1% in Wheal Bassett, of 1% in Wheal Grenville, of 3 in Clifford Amalgamated, of 1 in Nanglais, of 1% in North Treskerby, of 1% in South Condukor, of 3s. in Carn Camborne, of 5s. in Wheal Seton, of 2% in West Tolgois, and of 1 in Great Laxey. Other shares have not yet recovered their depression, but there is every probability of their rising in price, with a further rise in those that have already moved in an upward direction, before many weeks

have passed away; some of them, not simply because there will be a more active demand for them, but because there will, in all probability, be an absolute increase in their intrinsic value. The MAUDLIN old mine, for example, is improving in the stops in back of the 70 east, it being now worth 80s. per fm., while the sinking of the shaft to the 80, as well as that in the west mine, are going down under favourable circumstances, the former, as there is every reason to believe, into the rich deposit opened upon, both east and west of the shaft. At the GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON, every week brings them nearer to the realisation of their expectations in the new lode discovered in driving the adit, and upon which they have opened for some 8 or 10 fms., while active preparation is being made for the engine to prove the lodes. In the EAST TRESKERBY they have at length intersected what they believe to be a branch of the lode in the 30 fm. level cross-cut north, although it may be the lode itself. Either way the intelligence must be gratifying to the shareholders, as putting them in possession of a rich mine. Of other mines to be at this time recommended are EAST LAXEY, HEINRICH LAXEY, NORTH MINERA, and the DEVON and CORNWALL, all of which offer very tempting prices.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

ADELAIDE, FEB. 25.—Mining in South Australia continues to be progressive. The workings at the MOONTA are constantly disclosing some new riches; and it is not uncommon to hear of a new lode, or an old one opened up in a new place, showing a course of solid ore, 1 or 2 feet or more in width, and worth 20 per cent. of copper. About 800 hands, all told, are employed on this mine, and the yield of ore is at the rate of more than 2 tons per month for every hand employed. The present season has been a remarkably dry one on the Peninsula where these mines are situated, and owing to the scarcity of water for cattle, the carriage of the ore has not been kept up so briskly as usual. Another circumstance which has operated prejudicially both against the Moonta and Wallaroo Mines, is a strike amongst the smelters at Wallaroo, so that the extensive smelting works there have been idle for nearly two months. The directors have recently commenced shipping the ore, and many hundreds of tons have left Wallaroo for Melbourne or Sydney en route for England.

The WALLAROO MINES continue to yield large quantities of ore, but of a lower average produce than that from the Moonta. Capt. Dunstan, the new agent, arrived from England by the last mail steamer, and immediately took charge of the mine.

The recently-discovered lode on a claim adjoining the Wallaroo Mine, on the south, and hence called the SOUTH WALLAROO MINE, is turning out some excellent ore, and altogether looks very promising. The shaft has been enlarged and timbered, so as to be ready for the pumpwork, and the present depth is about 9 fathoms. The lode is 3 feet wide, containing 14 or 15 in. of solid ore, grey, of a good percentage. It has gone down regularly with the shaft almost perpendicularly, and is expected to prove a champion lode, which, when followed out, may lead to further discoveries of importance.

The NEW CORNWALL MINE is being worked with renewed vigour, a new proprietary having been formed to take the mine off the hands of the old shareholders. Most of the large original shareholders have a considerable interest in the new company. The large 80-inch cylinder-engine having been conveyed on to the mine, is about to be erected, so as to enable the workings to be carried to a much greater depth. The small engine keeps the water very well as far as the 34 fathom level, but the indications there warrant the prosecution of researches below that point. Some improvement has taken place in the lode in the 34, and a good course of ore has been cut in virgin ground in the eastern part of the mine. The prospects are, therefore, better than they have been for some time past. About 50 or 60 tons of ore, worth from 14 to 16 per cent. of copper, are shipped to the Port Adelaide Smelting Works every month.

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Until the last week or two no ore to speak of has been raised from the MATTIA MINE since the erection of the large engine; recently, however, about 30 or 40 tons have been sent away. A great rush of water nearly drowned the mine lately, in spite of the efforts of the 60-in. engine. It is supposed that a portion at least of this water has found its way back into the mine from the surface after having been pumped out, there being little or no drainage. Arrangements are in progress for carrying off the water.

The WANDILTA MINE is yielding fair returns of ore.

I am happy to be able to report that the OLD KURILLA MINE, now in the hands of the (English or Scotch) Yorke's Peninsula Mining Company, is being worked with very good results. I do not think I should be wrong in saying that the present lode should yield a profit on the expenditure, though I believe the Register reporter has rather exaggerated the size of it when he states it to be 6 or 7 feet wide of solid ore. It is matter for rejoicing when an English company secures a prize amongst our mines, especially when the company has been so persevering as the old Bon Accord; and I sincerely hope their patient efforts may be crowned with all the success they can wish.

The KURILLA MINE, near Moonta, has been making considerable improvement of late. Captain Warren, recently from England, is now managing this mine, and he seems to be a clever, energetic agent. A fine lode of rich grey ore was lately cut in the Karkarilla, and it is turning out very well, at 7 fathoms below the 48. It is intended to sink down to the 60 fathom level as quickly as possible.

The YELTA MINE continues to give promise of future greatness, and, indeed, has never looked so well as it does at the present time. Two good lodes are being worked, and although the returns are not large, they are expected very shortly to show a considerable increase. There is not the least doubt that these lodes, as well as those of the Karkarilla, are continuing on the way to success.

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Marquita, 1; Panulcillo, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Val Antigoria, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cobre, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, 27, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Alamillos, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Montes Aureos, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Vancouver, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The South Cornwall Mining Company has this day issued its prospectus, by which a capital of 100,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ is sought for the purpose of working an extensive seat, containing twelve lodes of copper ore, near Tywardreath, and situated between the Par Consols and Fowey Consols Mines, each of which it adjoins. The company possesses the advantage of an influential directorate, of which some of the members, in consequence of their extensive knowledge of mines, and their connection with mining enterprises, are unusually well qualified for the office. It is stated in the prospectus that a large number of shares have already been subscribed, and that a good proportion of the applications have been received from persons residing in the locality of the mine. This is regarded as one of those opportunities for investment that rarely occur, and of which the mines adjoining that proposed to be worked by this company have during their history been such excellent examples. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Captains T. S. Rich, Charles Merrett, Geo. Job, and Francis Puckey, all of whom concur in regarding it as "as good a mining seat for copper as the county will produce."

The Russian (Viksounsky) Ironworks Company, with a total capital of 500,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, in shares of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, of which three-fifths is to be first issued, advertises its prospectus in another column of this day's Journal. The estate, which the company is to purchase, occupies 405,000 English acres, and is populated by 35,000 inhabitants; it is situated on the Oka, which is navigable to the Volga at Nijni Novgorod, and is within 66 miles of the Nijni Novgorod and Moscow Railway. An extensive ironworks is established at Vnukova on the estate, which has been in successful operation for a long period, the necessary plant and machinery being erected. The motive-power is obtained from 72 water-wheels and 15 steam-engines, and there are large numbers of blast, refining, and puddling-furnaces, rolling and wire-mills, laminating hammers, engine and boiler factories, foundries, nail factories, and brick-kilns. The present profits are about 70,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, and the shares to be issued are equivalent to 7 per cent. preference shares thereon. It is expected that the Russian Government will concede a line from the Nijni Novgorod line to Riazan and Toula, which will pass through the estate. The company's interest will cease in 37 years, when, by means of a sinking fund, it is intended to return the capital in full.

The Wigan Main Arley Mine Coal Company has been formed at Manchester, with a capital of 30,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, in shares of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, for the purpose of purchasing the fee simple of about 124 acres of excellent agricultural land at Lostock, near Wigan, together with the celebrated Orrell 4-ft. seam of coal, and the other minerals, &c., beneath. The coal is well known in all markets, and its superior qualities for house, steam, and coking purposes secure it a ready sale at the highest current prices. The estate, which is called the Moss Hall Estate, has the advantage, apart from its value in itself, of commanding about 2000 acres of the Arley Mine, adjoining which would have been opened up long since could the Moss Hall Estate have been purchased. The explorations already made show considerable freedom from faults. The directors are practically conversant with the coal trade, and resident in the neighbourhood, and calculate that after allowing for redemption of capital the profit will be equal to 80 per cent. The purchase money is fixed at 23,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which 2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ is to be paid in cash, when the company is formed; 5000 $\frac{1}{2}$ when the conveyance, &c., are signed; and the remainder by yearly instalments of 4000 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, the balance bearing interest at 4 per cent. The property is admirably situated for conveyance of coal to market—the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway running through the estate on the level, and offering facilities for the making of sidings. Every director qualifies himself, and no free shares exist. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The British, India, and Colonial Trust and Agency Corporation has published its prospectus for the first issue of share capital—100,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, in shares of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ —for which applications to the provisional committee may be made without deposit, the applicants being at liberty to decline the shares applied for (free of all responsibility), or take them up in the proportion which may be allotted. The object of the undertaking is to carry on an agency business similar to that now conducted by bankers, army agents, outfitters, booksellers, and other private tradesmen, and it is mentioned that this class of business is daily on the increase; and that against the difficulty of ascertaining with what private agency property has been deposited, the public would have the permanent security of a public corporation. It is remarked that the relations of profit to the capital proposed to be employed in a business of this character scarcely admit of being stated at a rate per cent., but that it may be confidently asserted that the commission charged upon such an amount of business as the corporation depends on would form, together with other sources of income, a remuneration so ample as to afford a very satisfactory dividend to every shareholder. The trustees are the Duke of Wellington, Lord Harris, and the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and the provisional committee includes some dozen names of gentlemen of the highest respectability and position.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2140 tons of ore were sold, realising 10,778 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12s.; average produce, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; average price per ton, 57. 0s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 135 tons 18 cwt.

The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Mar. 16.	2887	...	£127 6 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	£5 3 0	16s. 7d.
Mar. 25.	5873	...	134 3 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 0 6	4 15 0
April 3.	3093	...	124 10 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 2 6	16 24
April 6.	3281	...	124 0 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 8 0	16 4
April 13.	2140	...	122 12 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 6	15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2048 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 33,375 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15s. 6d.; average produce, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; average price per ton, 16s. 6s.; quantity of fine copper, 396 tons 16 cwt.

The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Mar. 7.	1119	...	£94 15 6	22 1-16.	£18 13 0	16s. 11d.
Mar. 11.	2048	...	95 15 6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 6 0	16 24
Mar. 18.	3093	...	102 15 6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 2 6	16 24
Mar. 25.	3281	...	102 15 6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 4	16 24
Mar. 30.	2140	...	102 15 6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 4	16 24

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2048 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 33,375 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15s. 6d.; average produce, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; average price per ton, 16s. 6s.; quantity of fine copper, 396 tons 16 cwt.

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At the Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a credit balance of 21341 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. A dividend of 1790 $\frac{1}{2}$ (5s. per share) was declared, and 3441 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 7d. carried forward. The profit on the two months' working was 17851 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The agents' report is among the Mining Intelligence.

At West Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a credit balance of 17541 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 3d. The profit on the two months' working was 12351 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 18d. A dividend of 1600 $\frac{1}{2}$ (5s. per share) was declared, and 1542 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 3d. carried to credit of next account. Captains Charles Thomas, Malachi Bath, and John Jennings reported upon the various points of operation. The amount of copper ore sold March and April, and to come to credit of June account, is 5472 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 4d., and there is some tin.

At East Wheal Lovell meeting, on April 7 (Mr. Henry Rogers in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending December showed a debit balance of 15161 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The reports of Captains S. Harris, of Capt. J. H. and of Capt. Howe and Quantrell were submitted. It was resolved that, in consequence of the conflicting reports which have been recently circulated, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Harvey, Lanyon, Broad, Edwards, Reed, Date, and Kirby, be formed for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, and to adopt such measures in connection therewith as may be deemed necessary. The committee was empowered to appoint a manager and agent, and generally to confer with the purser in reference to the mine. It was further resolved "That under present circumstances the services of Capt. Burgen should be dispensed with, and that the purser be instructed to communicate this to him, and to pay him a month's wages."

At New Wheal Lovell meeting, on April 5, the accounts for the three months ending January showed a credit balance of 1907 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 2d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Joseph Piske reported upon the various points of operation. They have 42 hands employed. We learn that since the meeting the 20 fm. level end, west of engine-shaft, is greatly improved; the lode is 20 in. wide, and worth 40s. per fm., and is set to drive at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The lode to the rise in the back of the 20 is also improved, and is now worth from 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm., and is set at 51 per fathom. The stamps are working night and day.

At the Pende-an-drea Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Jardine in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 448 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the North Pool Mine meeting, on April 10, the accounts showed a debit balance of 871 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The unpaid calls mount to 11351 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 2d., for the recovery of which proceedings are to be taken in the court. Captain J. S. Phillips reported on the mine, stating its present ap-

pearance to be most encouraging; and Mr. R. Tradinick (the Chairman) congratulated the shareholders on the improved prospects of the enterprise.

At the Wheal Sparnon meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Jardine in the chair), a call of 5s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Tin Hill Mine meeting, on April 3 (Capt. Wilcock in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 3097 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 4d. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant) meeting, on April 5, the accounts for the three months ending January showed a debit balance of 10491 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capts. Richards, Williams, and Anthony, in their report, say—"The low price of black tin is very severe upon us; yet we think that when the levels are regularly driven on the North Russo lodes we shall get on without loss, but in putting the engine-shaft in thorough order has been a costly affair, both in time, timber, and labour expenditure. We should not enter so lengthy in this matter but the balance of loss demands it, to explain the true position of our future prospects."

At North Graveline Mine meeting, on April 8, the accounts showed a debit balance of 241 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 7d. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At the North Downs Mine (general) meeting, on Monday (Mr. M'Callan in the chair), a resolution was unanimously passed to continue the working of the mine. Details in another column.

At the South Condurrow Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Edward Burgess in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Great Work Mine meeting, on April 5, the accounts showed a debit balance of 5951 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 2d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The calls in arrear amount to 5537 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 2d. Capt. Reed is to have 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ months for his services as manager; Captain Reed says—"We have 18 pits working by 35 men, at tributes varying from 9s. to 15s. in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. This having been the first quarter in which we have stamped our tinstuff, I am glad to say the produce has been satisfactory as regards the yield of the stuff, and the tin is of a very superior quality. We have sold during the quarter 13 tons 16 cwt., 1 qr. 22 lbs. of black tin, realising 7981 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 15s. 1d. I may add that the prospects of the mine are of a very encouraging nature."

At the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company extraordinary general meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. Winkworth (the Chairman) said that the shareholders were aware that the meeting being called specially there was no necessity to read the minutes of the last meeting. The directors have been anxious to distribute amongst the shareholders the balance left in their hands, but, owing to the vexatious delay in legal matters, they were not in a position to advise such until the present meeting; there was, however, the satisfaction of having had the money in hand, which, subject to the appointment of a liquidator, as proposed by the directors, would be equally divided amongst them. In reply to a shareholder, Mr. Valiance stated that the amount in hand, after providing for all claims against the company, would be about 3500 $\frac{1}{2}$. After some discussion, it was agreed that the remuneration to the five directors for their services during the past eight years be 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum (320 $\frac{1}{2}$), and that Mr. F. Whitney (of the firm, Harding, Fulten, Whitney, and Gibbons) be appointed liquidator. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Fairbairn Engineering Company first meeting of shareholders will be held on Thursday next, when the report will show that the net profits of the year (after payment of all expenses connected with the London office, and making allowance for directors' remuneration, and all doubtful or bad debts) amounted to 17,595 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 11d., with which sum the directors propose to deal as follows:—To declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, 11,560 $\frac{1}{2}$; to pay to the manager under the terms of his agreement, 825 $\frac{1}{2}$; to reserve for the payment of income tax, 289 $\frac{1}{2}$; to write off the whole of the preliminary expenses, amounting to 1362 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 2s. 1d.; and to carry forward to profit and loss account, the balance of 33,607 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 6d.—making a total of 17,396 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 11d. The works are in most efficient order, and continue to be well employed.

Mr. Hawkshaw's award in the matter of the Humber Ironworks and Building Company has been made. It is 145,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ less than the claim made against the company, and so far from the company having more money to pay, the vendors are in debt to the company, for which they will have to account. The shares have, consequently, been in brisk demand, at an advance of 3d. and 4d. per share.

NEWCASTLE-ON-Tyne, APRIL 15.—The mining market for local shares has become active, after being quiet for a very considerable time. Several hundred Harwoods have changed hands this week, at various prices, from 10s. to 15s., closing at 5% to 4%. Tyneheads remain quiet, at a nominal figure, also Nether Heathers, West Chiverton, Mineral Bottom, Chiverton, North Shepherds, and Clifford enquired for. Troedyrhau, 4s. to 5s. East Lovell "solvers" at quotations. Cashew improving in several places; about 40 tons of lead ore are ready for market. The prospects here are good indeed, and from its position must command attention from capitalists seeking profitable investments. The sets immediately adjoining the famous "Cross Fell" Mine, which have yielded enormous returns.—EDWARD BREWIE.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the fresh arrivals numbered 75 ships, which gave a supply of house coal beyond the immediate requirements of the trade, and business was dull, without any change in quotations. Hartley's were in demand, and advanced 6d. per ton. Best house coal, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.—On Wednesday, there were 23 arrivals. There was an increased depression in the market for house coals, and prices suffered a reduction of 1s. per ton. Hartley's further improved 6d. per ton. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; East Hartlepool, 18s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s.; Gosforth Wallsend, 16s.; Harton Wallsend, 16s.; West Hartley, 17s.; Holywell Main, 15s.; 27 cargoes unsold; 50 ships at sea. On Good Friday, no market.

BREACH OF COLLIERY REGULATIONS.—At Oldham Police Court, Thos. Butterworth, proprietor of Bent Grange Colliery, was fined 50s. and costs for failure to put up danger signal and fencing at a place charged with fire-damp, as required by the Act of Parliament.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—The mining market for local shares has become active, after being quiet for a very considerable time. Several hundred Harwoods have changed hands this week, at various prices, from 10s. to 15s., closing at 5% to 4%. Tyneheads remain quiet, at a nominal figure, also Nether Heathers, West Chiverton, Mineral Bottom, Chiverton, North Shepherds, and Clifford enquired for. Troedyrhau, 4s. to 5s. East Lovell "solvers" at quotations. Cashew improving in several places; about 40 tons of lead ore are ready for market. The prospects here are good indeed, and from its position must command attention from capitalists seeking profitable investments. The sets immediately adjoining the famous "Cross Fell" Mine, which have yielded enormous returns.—EDWARD BREWIE.

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WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of share dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if their results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Cosmogony; or, the Principles of Terrestrial Physics. By EVAN HORNINS, C.E., F.G.S., author of "Geology and Magnetism." Price 3s. 6d. cloth. London: Longman and Co.

The object of this work is to give a brief outline of the operations of terrestrial physics, geological changes, &c., as actually observed in all parts of the world, from the southern hemisphere to the arctic regions; and to show that no geological discoveries have yet been made to justify the extravagant speculations now entertained regarding the great antiquity of the earth. The majority of our modern geologists estimate the age of the world, not in thousands, but in millions and myriads of centuries, and ignore the Mosaic cosmogony altogether. The author first criticises the method of computation by which this extraordinary antiquity of the earth has been assumed, and shows the "fallacies" involved in the system of computing the ages of stratifications by means of their present rate of rising and depressing from the level of the sea. He explains that the rate of rising and depressing is extremely irregular; comparatively slow in the northern hemisphere, and somewhat rapid in the south. He then describes the changes produced by the constant operations of terrestrial magnetism, and the rate of the progress northward, caused by the polarity of matter, which rate, according to astronomical observation, is found equal to 20' of a degree per annum in the meridian, or about 11° in 2000 years. The author's well-known work "On the Connection of Geology and Terrestrial Magnetism," which was published upwards of 22 years ago, and reviewed in this Journal, entered fully into the subject, and need not be noticed on this occasion.

Many of the author's views, which were at first opposed, regarding the structure and the semi-aqueous conditions of the primary rocks, and the laws of metalliferous deposits, gold formations, &c., and the electro-magnetic operations, have been subsequently more or less accepted, not alone by practical men, but by many of the leading geologists. However, the object of "Cosmogony" is not to enter into the details of rocks and metalliferous subjects, but to show that if we apply the same principles of electrochemical and mechanical actions, and their resulting changes, are capable of accounting, in a most convincing manner, for all the discoveries disclosed by geology, without the necessity of ascribing enormous antiquity to the earth. The author, in conclusion, maintains that geologists have no demonstrative data to warrant their assumptions as to the great antiquity of the earth, and explains how the whole of the observed geological changes might have been produced within the period of the Jewish chronology. Although it is but a small work, it treats on a great subject, and of very deep interest to the human race. Modern geological assumptions have given rise to questions as to the veracity of Holy Writ, when taken in its literal sense; if, then, the principles which are enunciated in this work are found equally applicable to the removal of such grave doubts from the minds of the rising generation, as they have been for the guidance of miners in their subterranean operations, the scientific labours of the author will not have been made in vain. It places geology and magnetism in a new and more favourable light, and discloses a new field of labour, that promises a brilliant harvest to natural philosophers.

POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW.—The April number of this work contains an excellent article on "Train Signalling in Theory and Practice," by Mr. Charles V. Walker, F.R.S., the telegraph engineer to the South-Eastern Railway Company; an article on "The Physical Phenomena of other Worlds," by Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S.; and on the oldest known fossil, Eozoon Canadense, by Prof. T. R. Roper Jones; and four other articles which come under the head of original. The Reviews and Scientific Summary are of the usual character, and highly interesting.

RAILWAYS IN THE HOLY LAND.—A pamphlet, explaining the advantages of a railway between the Mediterranean, the Dead Sea, and Damascus, by way of Jerusalem, with branches to Bethlehem, Hebron, Nabious, Nazareth, and Tiberias, has just been issued through Mr. Stevenson, of Paternoster-row, by Dr. C. F. ZIMPEL. By the line from Jaffa to Jerusalem the pilgrims, about 30,000 per annum, can have the advantage of railway accommodation, the celerity and economy of which will, doubtless, increase the number of pilgrimages, and consequently the railway company's profits. With regard to the branch from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, Dr. Zimbel states that the traffic between these two places is very considerable. Bethlehem lies on the road leading from Jerusalem to Hebron. Part of the intercourse of these two towns will naturally fall upon the railway. From an elaborate estimate of receipts and expenditure, it appears that a capital of £60,000 will be required, which will return a profit of 5 per cent.

BANKER'S CLAIM ON EQUITABLE MORTGAGE OF SHARES.—Where the secretary or manager of a joint-stock company, registered under the Companies Act, 1856, has become bankrupt, and his shares have previously been deposited with the bank by way of equitable mortgage, to secure the repayment of moneys advanced to him for the use of the company, for which moneys he and his co-directors have given their promissory note—such shares are not within the order and disposition of the bankrupt, and the bank is entitled to claim the shares so deposited, although no formal notice has been given to the company. The Lord Chancellor thus decided, in re Shelley, on a claim by the Stourbridge Banking Company, who were equitable mortgagees of the Victoria Lead and Silver Zinc Company (Limited), to have the shares sold for the benefit of the bank, and that the bank might be at liberty to prove against the bankrupt's estate for the deficiency.

EXECUTORS AS SURETY WITH TESTATOR.—The Lord Chancellor has decided, in the case of Boyd v. Brooks, that when an executor, who has joined as surety with his testator, pays the debt after the testator's death, he is entitled to retain the amount out of the testator's assets, as against all creditors of equal degree. His Lordship said the principle of law which gave this right was a barbarous one, and he felt great regret that in a case of equitable distribution the result should be so unequal, and that it should be in favour of a person who was able to sweep away all the property from the other creditors.

NON-LIABILITY FOR NEGLIGENCE OF UNDERLOOKER.—The plaintiff in the case of Hall v. Johnson had been employed in the defendant's mine, and complained to the underlooker of the defective state of the roof. It was the duty of the underlooker to have the roof propped, and in consequence of his neglecting to do so a stone fell and injured the plaintiff. The defendants had put the mine into proper working order, and there was no evidence that they had personal knowledge of the defective state of the roof, nor that they had shown any want of care in the selection of an underlooker. Under these circumstances, it was held by the Court of Exchequer Chamber that the plaintiff and underlooker being fellow-labourers in a common employment, the defendants were not liable.

THE RUSSIAN (VYKSOUNSKY) IRONWORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Limited Liabilities Act of 1862.
Capital £500,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each.

Present issue 15,000 shares.

Deposit £1 on application and £1 on allotment. Beyond which it is not intended to call up more than £5 per share.

No call to exceed £5 per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

W. AUSTIN, Esq. (Director, Metropolitan Railways).
ARTHUR G. CHAPMAN, Esq. (Director, Smith, Knight, and Co.).
M. CORN VAN DER MAEREN (late Judge, Tribunal of Commerce, Brussels).
COL. ELSEY, H.E.L.C.S. (Director, Bank of London).
COL. FRENCH (Chairman, Bonsay and Baroda Railway).
HON. A. C. HOBART, 5, Berkeley-square.
JOHN MOLLETT, Esq. (Director, Ocean Marine Insurance Company).

SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER—Charles Matthes, Esq.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street and Charing-cross.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Edwards and Co., Deinby-street, Westminster.

BROKERS—Messrs. Robins, Barber, and Dailey, Threadneedle-street.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. C. F. Kemp, Cannon, and Co., 7, Graham-street.

SECRETARY (PRO TEM.)—Courtenay Clarke, Esq.

OFFICES,—9, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, OLD BROAD STREET.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the well-known ironworks, which have been established and in successful operation for a long period at Vyksa, in Russia.

The estate, which covers an area of 405,000 English acres and contains 35,000 inhabitants, is most advantageously situated on the navigable river Oka (which flows into the Volga at Nijni Novgorod), and is within 65 miles of the railroad which connects Nijni Novgorod with Moscow.

The estate possesses an inexhaustible supply of iron ore of superior quality, yielding an average of 45 per cent., and the works which are now in operation and in good order consist of—

5 Blast-furnaces.
23 Refining-furnaces.
17 Puddling-furnaces.
15 Rolling-mills, for all kinds of merchant iron, sheet-iron, and iron-wire.
8 Large hammers for sheet-iron.
2 Wire mills.

1 Factory for making all kinds of steam-engines.

3 Smaller factories for repairing engines.

1 Large boiler factory for making steam-boilers and steam-boats.

5 Foundries.

3 Factories for making scythes, nails, &c.

6 Brick-kilns.

The above are worked by 72 water-wheels, of 1050-horse power, besides 15 steam-engines, of 475-horse power.

270,000 acres of the estate are covered with valuable timber; and this supply of fuel, coupled with the abundance and cheapness of labour, has enabled the proprietors to produce iron at a much less cost than in England, whilst the selling price in Russia is more than double what it is in this country, as the production within the empire is not equal to the demand, and foreign iron (except of a particular class) is kept out of competition by the high import duty and cost of transport.

The price at which the company's interest in the property, as defined below, has been conditionally acquired is the sum of £60,000, in addition to which an estimated sum of £35,000 will be required to pay off existing charges on the property, and it is calculated that the sum of £70,000 will be required for working capital, making together £165,000, which is the whole amount proposed to be called up.

The profits at the present time amount to about £57,000 silver roubles (about £70,000 sterling) per annum, subject, however, to a deduction of 7,000 roubles, being interest at 5 per cent., and sinking fund on a debt of 1,900,000 roubles due to the Russian Government, thus leaving a net annual profit of 465,000 roubles (£60,000). By arrangement with the proprietors, and hypothecation or mortgage to the company of their reserved interest in the estate, £7,000 roubles (£11,000), being about 1 per cent. per annum upon the whole capital proposed to be called up, is guaranteed to be first paid to the shareholders of the company; of the surplus profits (£78,000 roubles or £49,000), three-fifths will belong to the present proprietors, and two-fifths to the shareholders, for a period of 37 years.

Thus on an estimate of the profits at the present time, and without considering the improvements likely to result from an increase of capital, a dividend of about 20 per cent. per annum is shown upon the capital (£165,000) required to be called up. In the above estimate no account has been taken of the profits upon the manufacture of steam-engines, boilers, &c., and it is anticipated that by the introduction of further capital and the development of the works, the returns will be more than doubled.

It is intended to create a sinking fund for the purpose of returning to the shareholders, at the expiration of 37 years, when the interest of the company will cease, the whole amount of the capital called up. On the determination of the lease, the proprietors bind themselves to have a valuation made of all the property above ground, and after deducting the present value, to pay to the company one-half of the difference in cash. Thus, in addition to receiving a highly remunerative dividend during the 37 years, at the end of that time the whole of their capital will be returned to the shareholders, with a considerable bonus.

It is believed that the Russian Government will grant a concession for the construction of a railroad, to pass through the estate, and connect the Nijni Novgorod and Moscow line with Riazan and Tousla, which, as will be seen from the map accompanying the prospectus, is the centre of a group of Russian railways now in course of construction, and is situated in the midst of the most flourishing manufacturing districts of the empire.

Pains of the estate and works, the engineer's report, and other documents on which the above statements are founded, may be inspected at the offices of the company.

Applications for shares to be made in the accompanying form. In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company, and of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the bankers.)

To the Directors of the Russian (Vykounsky) Ironworks Company (Limited). GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers, _____, the sum of £_____, being a deposit of £1 per share on _____ shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot me; and I agree to pay the sum of £4 per share on allotment, and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature _____ Name in full _____ Residence _____ Date _____ Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

DIRECTOR.

Sir THOMAS PARKYNNS, Bart., 9, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park.

SIR ARTHUR RUMFOLD, Bart., St. James's Club.

SIR EDWIN PEARSON, Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company. W. WEST, Esq. banker, St. Austell (Messrs. Willyams, Trefry, West, and Co.). E. J. PEARSON, Esq., Wimbledon, Surrey.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, Cornhill, London.

Messrs. Willyams, Trefry, West, and Co., St. Austell.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock, Sharp, and Hale, Bircham-lane.

AUDITOR—S. Lowell Price, Esq., 5, Graham-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. H. Jordan.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The important property for the working of which this company has been formed is situated in the parish of Tywardreath, between the Par Consols and Fowey Consols, two of the most important mines in Cornwall, from which upwards of £3,000,000 have been already returned.

The seat extends nearly a mile in length, and is more than half a mile in width, containing twelve parallel and highly mineralised lodes, two of which have produced, from very limited operations, a large quantity of copper ore, of rich quality.

The past operations were carried on by a single adventurer, the late J. T. Trefry, Esq., and, although the workings were directed somewhat to the west of that which is generally considered the most productive part of the mineral-bearing strata, yet the produce even there showed that very profitable results may be anticipated by a proper development of the mine. The insufficiency of the engine-power, and the death of the late proprietor, were the sole causes of the suspension of the works; and all the parties connected with the late Mr. Trefry bear testimony that he entertained so high an opinion of the mine that he fully intended to have reserved the whole of it to himself, and to have thoroughly developed it at his own expense.

The amount required for the perfect development of the property and the purchase of the leases, including the erection of two pumping-engines, one of 300-horse power; two large winding-engines, with sufficient boiler-power to each; steam captain; and other necessary machinery, is estimated at £45,000; but returns will be made so soon as the machinery is erected on the shaft, already down to the 70 fathom level, and the mine is cleared out, with the prospect of a rapid increase in the produce as the various levels and lodes are opened.

An edit or water level has been driven so as to intersect the lodes, which are of the same character and are parallel to those worked at the Par Consols and Fowey Consols, and the productive strata can also be readily traced to several of the most profitable mines ever worked in the county.

There is a large stream of water at the surface, which will be used to great advantage for various purposes, effecting a considerable saving in the expenditure for all surface operations.

Leases for twenty-one years have been secured on very advantageous terms, and the rates range from 1-18th to 1-16th of the produce, with a small minimum rental, which will merge in the dues as soon as they become payable.

A number of practical miners, living in the immediate vicinity of the property, and working in the adjoining mines, have made application for 250 shares, representing the sum of £2500, and a considerable amount of capital has been promised by inhabitants of the locality. These facts forcibly prove that the mine, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, is one of more than ordinary value.

The directors have determined not to call up more than £7 10s. per share, leaving £15,000 reserve on the first issue, as an ample guarantee for all engagements that may be entered into by the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, or of the secretary, at the temporary offices of the company.

Applications for shares must be made in the usual form, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if a less number be allotted than is applied for the surplus will be applied towards payment on allotment.

M. R. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—15, Hatton-garden, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE WIGAN MAIN ARLEY MINE COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit £5 per share on application, and 1s. on allotment.

It is not anticipated that more than £15,000 will be required.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ASHWORTH, Esq., cotton spinner, Moss Mill, Heywood, and Chairman of the Devonshire Silkstone Coal Company.

APRIL 15, 1865.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

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By JOHN BOWER, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Managing Director of the Snowdon Hall Quarries Company (Limited). London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and sold by all booksellers and newsagents.

Notices to Correspondents.

ABERMAN IRONWORKS COMPANY.—I am glad to perceive, by the letters in last week's Journal, that the shareholders are awakening to the necessity of taking some steps to protect themselves from the fearful mismanagement of their property in this mine, by which the shares are rendered perfectly unattractive, and the credit of the whole concern damaged, if not ruined. I think it is quite necessary that we should, at least, form a committee to watch the proceedings of the company, and communicate with the other shareholders, if we find it desirable to take more decided steps, either to protect ourselves from further sacrifices, or to recover some portion of the money we have already induced to part with upon such fallacious pretences. I understand that Mr. Wickens has already commenced an action against Mr. Crawshay Bailey for the recovery of the money paid, on the ground of insufficient acreage; but the company have nothing to do with Mr. Crawshay Bailey. They must insist upon the fulfilment of the contract by Mr. Wickens, failing which, demand the return of the money from him. Whatever may be the fate of the action by Mr. Wickens against Mr. Bailey, if there is one pending—and I have it upon the authority of one of the promoters of the company—no time should be lost by the company in asserting their legal rights, otherwise it may be several years before the question is finally decided, by which time all the money subscribed will have been spent in law. Indeed, it may well be asked, why was not this done immediately the company discovered what had been practised upon them, instead of which they have kept the shareholders in the dark as much as they could; and I fear they would have carried the thing on at any sacrifice of our future prospects, if it had been possible to do so. Shareholders are proverbially patient and long-suffering, because they are unwilling to be at the trouble or expense of combination while they think there is the slightest hope of receiving fair play; but is there anything in connection with the proceedings of the present company that is calculated to give this assurance to the shareholders, from the exposures of the recent trial down to the last few days, when it is positively asserted that another call is contemplated, while, at the same time, we hear that a formal demand has been made for the return of the deposit-money? What are we to believe, and where is the foundation for our confidence to rest upon? I answer, unhesitatingly, we must look to ourselves, and I shall be most happy to put down 10%, if required, to form a fund to assist in carrying out the suggestion made last week. I trust other shareholders will come forward, and, if not prepared to assist with their subscription, aid us with their counsel. We shall certainly deserve to lose our money if we make no effort to save it. I send you, Sir, my name and address, and beg to subscribe myself.—**ANOTHER DELUSED SHAREHOLDER.**

ABERMAN IRONWORKS COMPANY.—In a former Journal, with reference to the Aberaman Ironworks, it was said that the shareholders can demand the return of their money if the acreage of the land is less than set forth in the prospectus. Now, Sir, it is all very well to say we can demand our money back, and common sense and honesty would seem to dictate the justice of such a demand; but what is the use of demanding, when the honourable gentlemen (whose conduct made the very hair of a Judge's wig stand on end) are not likely to comply? How am I to enforce such a demand? The shareholders are a rope of sand, while the self-appointed directors of the concern are closely leagued together. Perhaps someone will kindly explain what course we should pursue to protect ourselves. Seven or eight months have elapsed, and the affairs of the company seem as far off as ever from any profitable settlement: 100,000/- has been subscribed by the shareholders (at least, if the directors and their friends have paid up like the other shareholders), and nothing done to realise a profit at all, much less the 15% or 20% per cent, which was promised in the delusive prospectus—not even possession of the mine obtained. What has been done with all this money? If Mr. Crawshay Bailey has received it, he ought to comply at once with the terms of the lease. If he has not, he is bound, in justice to himself, to explain how the master stands, and, perhaps, relieve the fears of an unfortunate—**SHAREHOLDER.**

THE ABERMAN IRON COMPANY.—Two letters appeared in last week's Journal from shareholders in this company suggesting legal proceedings against the directors. As a shareholder myself, I should, for the interest of all concerned, advise that we wait a little longer before taking any steps against the directors. First let the shareholders learn what the board have done, and also what they intend to do; otherwise we may be running our heads against a post. Let the shareholders remain quiet until another call is made. By that time there must be a meeting; then we shall know where we are, and also what steps to take for our protection.—**ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.**

ABERMAN IRONWORKS.—As a shareholder in this company, I very readily agree to the suggestion of a "Deluded Shareholder," in last week's Journal, that we combine to file a bill in Chancery to compel the promoters to refund the money subscribed. And I am prepared to hand over my cheque for 10s. (or 20s., if needed), to test the validity of the proceedings. My address may be known on application to the Journal office.—**AGENT.**

BLAKENAY IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—About thirty years ago this company was brought out, and, by the agency of a kind friend, I was induced to take 50 shares of 100/- each. While most ironmasters have been getting very rich during that period, we have been getting awfully poor. My 5000/-, if invested in a fair business paying 10 per cent. per annum, would now amount to about 85,000/. This company is now winding-up, and I am obliged to take 700/- for my 100 shares or go into Chancery—a pretty considerable difference between that and 85,000/. At the time of dissolution the figures stood as follows:—

5000 shares of 100/- each, paid up	£400,000
Mortgage on and over all the property	125,000
Debenture debt	35,000
Money borrowed of shareholders	6,500
Bills payable, loans, &c.	95,000 = £681,500

A small portion of the property was freehold, the remainder leasehold, and for which a rent was payable of about 8000/- per annum. If this company had been in the hands of a good ironmaster, I dare say it would have become very rich.—E. J.

MINING CIRCULARS.—I am constantly in receipt, at my private residence, of circulars and prospectuses by post. This to me is very annoying, as I like to confine business to my office. I have this week had two prospectuses of one company addressed to me; and, on making enquiry, I find that the concern has been before the public for a long period, without succeeding in getting the shares off. But this is not so vexatious as the receipt of various circulars, which contain puffing articles on a variety of schemes which the concoctors have not the courage or honesty to introduce through the regular channels of publication. From an extensive experience, I may counsel parties to be extremely cautious of, indeed altogether to avoid, all matters which come under their notice in such a questionable form as—"PRIVATE."

CONFIDENCE USE OF THE MAN-ENGINE.—I was glad to see that Lord Kinnaird has put in a rule that the man-engine shall be employed in all mines in Cornwall, for I believe that if such a rule had been in force twenty years ago I should not have suffered as I have from asthma. Not that I believe climbing hurts a man—in fact, I think that after he has been still in an end for eight hours a little exercise would do him good—but the thing is, a man gets heated with climbing, and catches cold when he comes to grass. It is catching cold, not climbing, that hurts him, and that is why I should like to see the man-engine in every mine. If you come up on the man-engine you are just as cool as when you started, and you would not catch cold if you came up by it every day for fifty years.—**A DOLOCAHT MINER: April 11.**

CLIMBING LADDERS SUPERSEDED.—Lord Kinnaird's Bill ought to be passed, if it be but for one thing—getting rid of ladders. Fully ten years ago I invented a beautiful substitute for ladders—a safety-slip, which if it had been adopted would have made loss of life by falling out of ladders impossible. It was tried on a small whim-shaft, and you could run up a load of ore with it like steam, and yet it had got such a safety-slip that if you had broken the rope a dozen times a-day no one would have been hurt, whether he was in the skip or in the shaft underneath. Now, I see that when a man invents such a thing as this—something that must save life, or even if it did not save it, cause death—mine adventurers ought to adopt it at once, and if they will not of their own accord they ought to be made to do so by law. Mine adventurers leave too much to the mine agents, and they will never use anything unless their grandfathers and great-grandfathers had something just like it. As to what "A Well-Wisher to Mining" says about no one connected with any mine being admitted as an arbitrator, I think it is only partly right. I do not consider any one engaged at the mine arbitrated upon should be an arbitrator, but I do not see any objection to shareholders. My opinion is that if the use of improved machinery were left in the

hands of shareholders, and not of mine agents, it would be much better for all parties, and we should see much less antiquated machinery on our mines. From the facilities of getting it, the English miners ought to have the best machinery in the world, instead of which they have about the worst, I suppose.—**INVENTOR: Thiviotock, April 12.**

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS OF ENGLAND.—In the details of the proceedings of the general meeting, which appeared in last week's Journal, it was reported that assets to the proposed amalgamation of the ordinary and preference stock had been received from the holders of four-fifths of the preference shares, and that the remaining one-fifth was held by ten dissentients. The report should have stated that the one-fifth was held by ten dissentents and by others who were neutral in the matter, and that those who were neutral held by far the larger proportion.

OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.—T. B. (Liskeard) will, upon a reversal of the remarks accompanying our abstract of Lord Kinnaird's bill, see that the Journal expresses no opinion favourable to the bill or otherwise; they merely state his lordship's feelings upon the subject. "T. B." and the several other correspondents for which this reply will suffice, must understand that Lord Kinnaird is highly desirous of ascertaining the objections to the bill entertained by miners, and that had we expressed a decided opinion adverse to the measure it might have caused many to neglect to bring forward adverse arguments, which may now be elicited; the effect of which will be to enable his lordship to introduce remedies, or at least meet the objections. We may repeat that we shall be glad to give publicity to communications commenting upon the bill, whether by its supporters or opponents, and are convinced the free expression of opinion will be most beneficial for all parties concerned.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

* * * With the Journal of April 1 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains a Paper on Mining Machinery—Boring and Coal-cutting Machines; Proceedings at the South Wales Institute of Engineers Meeting; the Millwall Ironworks, Shipbuilding, and Graving Docks; the Mineral Resources of Mexico; the London Gas Companies; the Association for the Prevention of Steam-boiler Explosions; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; the Invention of Cylinder Foundations; Manufacture of Zinc, &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL**Railway and Commercial Gazette.**

LONDON, APRIL 15, 1865.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 13.—In the greater part of the South Staffordshire district the men have returned to work on the withdrawal of the Lock-out by the masters, but in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton this is not the case. The puddlers there have been gradually separating from the Brierley Hill executive, and last week decided not to return to work until after they had met on Saturday. Accordingly, they assembled on Saturday last, to the number of about 130, and the Chairman, in very proper remarks, observed that "as the men were to meet their masters again face to face, he trusted that all bad feelings would be annihilated—that from their minds and hearts all bad thoughts and feelings would be driven into oblivion for ever. Men must move with the times, and no longer indulge those thoughts and feelings, nor use those expressions relative to their employers which were occasionally heard, but which, when they were indulged in, were a serious reflection upon not only the individual, but also the order to which he belonged. The ironworkers must show themselves respectable men, and by their temperate words and conduct exhibit their growth in intelligence and education." These remarks, which are very appropriate to the present state of feeling between masters and men, are most creditable. A puddler then addressed the meeting, and urged that before going to work they should establish Courts of Arbitration, with a view to settle any disputes between them and their masters, without having recourse to what they very properly termed the barbarous and eventually injurious process of strikes and lock-outs. A resolution to this effect was agreed to, all the speakers indicating that the question to be settled by arbitration was that of wages, and expressing their strong opinion that if they had such Courts of Arbitration they should get at least half the amount of the last reduction added to their wages, if not the whole. After the resolution had been passed Mr. Samuel Griffiths, who had at a meeting endeavoured to induce the men to return to the works and offer themselves for employment, and so impose on the masters the onus of continuing the lock-out, was admitted into the room, he being in the inn; and when he was informed of the resolution passed, expressed his approval of the principle of arbitration, but urged that the decision not to return to work until a Court of Arbitration shall be established was unwise, as it must cause great delay, and the master could be as well discussed when the men were at work as when they were at play. It was then agreed to modify the resolution by making the return to work dependent on the masters promising to establish a Court of Arbitration. Subsequently the Mayor of Wolverhampton was seen, and asked to invite the ironmasters of the locality to meet the men on Monday, but they stated in reply that, as they were members of an association, they could not act separately, but agreed to meet a deputation of the men at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, that being the day for holding the Quarterly Meeting of the Iron Trade. By a misunderstanding, at the appointed time the men were not at the Swan Hotel, and the Mayor could not find them, and it turned out just as the masters, after waiting for an hour, had left, that the men had been at a public-house, and it was stated that Mr. S. Griffiths had found them a room there to stay in. However, the meeting did not take place, and the matter remains in abeyance. The masters, however, stated that they should be happy then, or at any time, to see the men at their works, as they always had been; but they thought as there was no dispute that the men should return to work.

This proposal is worthy of careful and respectful consideration; but it is clear that the men are wrong in making even a promise that the masters will undertake the establishment of Courts of Arbitration a condition of returning to work. The whole question is as yet a mere floating speculation, and the objects and nature of the proposed courts by no means defined, and it is impossible that anyone can give a promise to establish that which is not even conceived by anyone in any clear shape, much less drawn out in practical shape, with a view to practical working. The speaker who proposed the resolution at the meeting of puddlers, on Saturday, referred, in proof that it was practicable to form such courts, to a code of regulations recently entered into by the master builders of Wolverhampton with the joiners and carpenters, by which the hours of work, the rate of wages, for ordinary and overtime, &c., are laid down; and it is provided that "all trade disputes shall be settled by an equal number of delegates from the masters and men, who shall appoint an independent chairman, with a casting vote." They have, fortunately, secured as their chairman and umpire Mr. Rupert Kettle, the County Court Judge of Worcestershire, and there seems good grounds for hoping that they may by this means avoid strikes for some time to come. One provision is that the rules should continue in operation from the 1st of May for a year, and that if either party should desire an alteration in them on the next 1st of May, they should give notice of that in the month of January, so as to give time for discussion. This, if acted on, will prove of great advantage, but it is clearly only an honourable understanding.

One of the rules is that "One working day's notice shall be given before a man leaves an employer, or before a master discharges a man." The result is clearly that in a *legal point of view* the agent is an agent from day to day. It binds those who assent to it for that period only. The men might all say to their masters on Monday night, or, perhaps, on Tuesday morning—"We shall all leave after to-morrow night, unless our wages are raised," or the masters might, with the same *legal* freedom, say—"You shall all cease work to-morrow night, except you assent to a reduction of wages." It is not likely that this will be the case. It is very probable that, at any rate for some time, the understanding will be adhered to; but the puddlers who urged that there should be an agreement which could be decided on in a court of justice, evidently misunderstood the effect of this joiners' code, which they set up as a pattern.

The French Courts of Conciliation do not decide on the question of wages, that is, the terms of contracts, but only as to the carrying out of contracts which have been entered into. It is clearly the right way to go to work, and then quietly discuss the question of Courts of Arbitration.

The Quarterly Meetings have been very dull, and the Iron Trade is exceedingly flat. The principal subject discussed at the meeting was "puddling by machinery," and reference was made to what is now doing at Donisthorpe.

"TUNNEL-DRIVING MACHINE."—A highly interesting experiment, and one which is looked forward to with the deepest interest by all persons connected with excavations of hard substances in railways and quarries, is just now being tried at the seat of Mr. W. B. Beaumont, of Upper Wood Hall, Wakefield, near to the South Yorkshire line of railway. It is a machine patented by Captain Beaumont (candidate for South Durham), of the Engineers, for driving tunnels in stone by machinery. The result has been highly satisfactory, and has given evidence of the possibility of obtaining by this system a rate of progress altogether beyond anything effected in hard rock. There appears little doubt but that 2 yards may be re-

success. The ironmasters are now beginning to feel that they cannot afford to risk another conflict with the puddlers if, by any means it can be prevented, and are, therefore, now as eager for machinery as they have previously been opposed to it. In North Staffordshire it is said that a good many puddlers are going to work.

DUDLEY AND MIDLAND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Society was held at Dudley, on Tuesday, Mr. S. S. Bowley, F.G.S., in the chair.

Mr. H. Johnson Dudley read a paper, entitled "Suggestions as to the Means of Extending the South Staffordshire Coal Field." This was a continuation of a paper communicated to the Society in 1863, and which mainly referred to the extension of the coal field in the direction of Birmingham and Hales Owen. Since the reading of the last paper, five new sinkings have been commenced in that district,—Messrs. King and Co., Cradley Park; Swindell and Co., Homer Hill; Geo. Pell and Co., Wash-Grove; New British Iron Company, Hawne, and J. S. Dawes, Manor Farm, Hales Owen. It is calculated that if these sinkings are successful, at least 4000 acres will be added to the productive area of the coal field. The district between South Staffordshire and the Shropshire coal field, covered with Permian and New Red Sandstone, occupies an area of 357 square miles, or 223,000 acres. This vast tract is bounded on the east by the South Staffordshire western boundary fault, which is a down-thrown east, and brings in the Permian with the coal measures dipping underneath. On the Shropshire side this tract is bounded by a line of fault, which is a down-thrown east. On the whole, the geological conditions to the Shropshire area are quite analogous to the South Staffordshire district, the Permian resting unconformably on the edges of the coal measures. Perhaps the most convenient place for proving this district would be near the Great Western Railway, at Alvechurch. A shaft of 12 or 14 feet in diameter might be put down from 600 to 700 yards for a sum not exceeding 40,000. This might be raised if the landowners of the district would subscribe 7s. 6d. per acre upon 110,000 acres. The smaller owners might thus be left out, and still sufficient money be raised, and the proof might be made in three years. The author could speak with confidence from the fact that at his suggestion some such project has been adopted in the south end of the coal field, and is answering every expectation. The subscribed capital would, of course, be returned if the trial proved successful. The whole business might be managed by a committee, consisting of landowners and coal and iron masters, with an efficient staff of practical and energetic officers. If the coal measures of South Staffordshire should be proved to enter it under this area, the yield is estimated at two thousand millions sterling, and the landowners' royalties would amount to one hundred millions sterling. This district is four times the area of South Staffordshire. These suggestions will, probably, be ridiculed as purely visionary; but the practical value of the Cannock Chase coal, the Ulverston hematite, the Northampton iron ore, the North Wales Canal, and the Cleveland iron, were all pooh-poohed in their turn. The tract of country lies between the South Staffordshire and Warwickshire coal fields. This district is bounded on the west by a fault running from Breton to Hales Owen, which is a down-thrown east, with the coal dipping underneath the Permian. The east side of the tract is bounded principally by the workings of the various Warwickshire collieries from Coventry to Tamworth, and many of these collieries are now raising coal from underneath the Permians. The areas of this district is about 230,000 acres, and, perhaps, the most eligible spot for the trial would be Sutton Coldfield and Castle Bromwich. It is probable that the coal measures extending beneath this area, are undulating in character, and hence, in many places, they may lie at a comparatively small depth from the surface. The author trusted that by the close of the present season many additional facts bearing upon this subject would be collected, and suggested that in the autumn a meeting should be held for the purpose of discussing this important subject.

The next paper was read by Mr. S. Allport, Birmingham, on "The Distribution of Organic Remains in some of the Upper Silurian Rocks." The paper related to two

lary driven in eight hours. The system pursued is briefly as follows:—A series of cutters, or jumpers, are arranged around the periphery of a strong iron wheel or bora head, which latter is also armed at its centre with a single tool. The system is set in motion by steam or compressed air, acting through the medium of a piston and cylinder, with its necessary accessories of valves, &c., giving a series of heavy blows, while at the same time the bora-head rotates slowly on its axis, thus cutting a continuous chase or groove, which isolates a cone-shaped mass of rock; the centre tool, or jumper, has meanwhile cut a central hole capable of containing a sufficient amount of powder to shatter the rock thus left free to receive the full force of the explosion. The diameter of the tunnel now being cut is 5 ft. 2 in., and the tools or jumpers being the outside of everything, the machine can readily follow the bore-head carrying them. During the week, in one day, the machine had completed 9 ft. 6 in., the last 23½ in. being cut in 1 hour 40 minutes, and the time taken by one man in breaking up the mass (after the charge had been fired) and passing it through the bore-head was 1½ hour. It is needless to remark that this is irrespective of the time taken in manipulating the machine and jumpers, which as at present arranged constitutes by far the longest part of the whole operation. Mr. Bacon, however, who is conducting the experiments on the part of the manufacturers, Messrs. Bryan, Donkin, and Co., already sees many ways of increasing the mobility and handiness of the machine, which appears, imperfect though it is, to have already exceeded in point of speed the anticipations of its projectors.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 13.—The Coal Trade here continues to progress well, and, in consequence, new seams, and especially deeper seams, are eagerly sought after. The services of professional borers are in much request, and they are well employed, as several bore-holes are going down, and others are projected, some of them of great importance. The winning of seams below the Hutton seam, or Low Main seam, is the most important movement of the day in connection with the discovery of new seams of coal in this district. During the past year this has been accomplished at the Ouston Colliery, and the discovery has very much increased the value of this thriving concern, which, together with the Birtley Ironworks, is conducted mainly by Mr. Perkins, the present very popular Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Previous to the finding of the Busty seam at Ouston, it was found at Pelton Colliery, a little to the south, and a hole is now projected at the Kibblesworth Colliery, the latter works adjoining the Ouston on the north-west side. The discovery of this seam is, therefore, steadily progressing northwards and eastwards, and will, there is little doubt, lead to still further discoveries eastwards, and also of seams at greater depths. As such marked success has resulted from these trials at the points we have indicated, it is only reasonable to suppose that similar results will follow from such trials in the Derwent and West Tyne district as were lately pointed out in the letters of Mr. Robson in the Journal; and, should his opinion prove correct, which certainly at present appears to be probable, that the Busty seam in the Marly Hill district is below the Low Main, important discoveries may be expected ere long in the West Tyne and Derwent district. The High Main water continues to be a bugbear on the Tyne of the greatest magnitude; but it has not risen lately, and it is the opinion in some quarters that, should a dry season ensue, which is most probable, after a long inclement and wet winter, it (the High Main water) will go back to the level it held about June, 1864, which is the same, or nearly so, it held for some years previous to that time.

The Coke Trade is in such a state of activity as has not been witnessed for many years, and of course great exertions are made to get coking coal. The extensive coke works of Messrs. Strakers and Love, at Brancepeth, and the neighbourhood, are fully engaged; they are, indeed, put to their utmost extent of production, as the demand is at present quite unprecedented. The firm mentioned have lately sunk a new shaft near Brancepeth, and won a more extended field of coking coal, which will be worked forthwith in the most active manner. A considerable field of coal has also been leased lately in the same district by a private firm, and a trial shaft is being sunk, which is expected shortly to reach the coal, so that a considerable extension of the coking coal trade may shortly be looked for in that quarter.

The large plate mill, consisting of ponderous and powerful machinery, driven by an engine of 80-horse power, has now been started at the works of the Hartlepool Rolling Mill Company, erected by Messrs. Head, Ashby, and Co., and for the first time shipbuilders plates have been manufactured at Hartlepool. This mill, and a smaller one just completed, are estimated to produce 200 tons per week. The steam engines now at work include two large engines, 26 and 32-inch cylinder, from the Kirkstall Forge, and the fly-wheel is 25 feet diameter, and weighs upwards of 55 tons.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 13.—The staple trades of the district continue in a moderately satisfactory state. There is no change to record in the Iron Trade since last week's report, excepting that prices are now quite stationary, and unless the spring demand be remarkably brisk there is no likelihood of any further advance taking place. The prospects of the spring and summer trade are, upon the whole, tolerably good. America is still an insignificant customer, and the exports from South Wales to the Northern States during last month did not reach 1500 tons. It is gratifying to report that the relations between masters and men in this district are of a satisfactory character, and Wales has up to the present been saved from the ruinous consequences of disputes such as have been witnessed in Staffordshire during the last few months. For coke plates there is an average sale at the current quotations, and makers have been selling considerably of late. Charcoal plates are a drug in the market, and go off but slowly. The steam coal collieries are in pretty regularly employ, and the books of the merchants are well filled with orders. There is a more active export demand than was the case a fortnight ago, and home buyers are purchasing more freely. A considerable increase in the demand from the mail packet companies is expected before the year is over. Prices are firm, more especially for steam coal of superior quality. In house coal, the extremely genial weather which has so suddenly set in has not in the least affected the coasting demand; but, as might be naturally expected, the local sale is not so good. Red ash is quoted 9s. 6d. to 10s. 3d., free on board, and other qualities in proportion. Preserved coal and patent fuel command a fair enquiry, and the shipments from Newport and Swansea are comparatively large. The usual activity is evinced at the local foundries and iron shipbuilding yards.

Brief reference was made in my last to the opening of the Gellia-Caderton Colliery, and in connection with the locality in which it is situated. I may add that it is not intended that the South Wales shipping ports shall be permanently almost the sole outlet for the coal. It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the Swansea Harbour Trust, Mr. Grenfell referred to the great benefit which the large freighters had derived from the competition of the London and North-Western and the Great Western, and pointed out the necessity for independent routes from the South Wales coal field to Liverpool. It may now be mentioned that, in addition to any steps which may be taken by Mr. Grenfell and his friends with a view to counteract any inconvenience that might arise from the amalgamation of the Vale of Neath and Great Western, it is intended ere long to form another and shorter route than any at present available, *via* Swansea Valley and the Neath and Brecon Junction; this will do more than anything else to open up an entirely new district, and develop the great anthracite coal fields of the Swansea Valley.

The emigration mania has commenced at this early period of the year, and it is a frequent occurrence for 20 or 30 to leave after every pay at the principally iron and coal works. Many of those that leave are assisted by the American Emigrant Society, whose operations are being gradually extended by means of local agencies throughout the whole of the Principality. This society, it appears, was established for the purpose of obtaining men to order for the great employers of labour in the Northern States, and a very good thing the agents seem to be making of it. As an idea, even, of what honest Americans think about the society, it may be mentioned that the Mayor of New York has publicly denounced the bait held out to emigrants, and he states that he looks upon the efforts now being made to bring over men to America as exertions to paralyse the labour market, and furnish men who are destined to be "food for powder." Let our miners take heed of this.

The affairs of the Abercrombie Iron Company (Limited) continue under a cloud. The directors have not yet obtained possession of the works, and it appears that Mr. Bailey has only paid 50,000/- out of the 150,000, which he is to be paid before giving up possession. It is reported on good authority that Mr. Bailey has consented to reduce the original price by 40,000/-, in consequence of the property being found of less acreage than represented by the parish maps.

SWANSEA.—The advent of warm weather has had the effect of stirring trade, which is now exceedingly brisk in all departments. The arrivals of vessels during the past week have been considerable, and freights are in active demand. Among the recent indications of material progress is the addition of an extensive foundry to the already gigantic works of Mr. Charles Lambert, Port Tenant. These works are already famous for their make of copper, and in other branches for which they are distinguished; and the considerable additions and extensions which have lately been made are an indication of their acknowledged superiority, and of the great ability with which they are managed. The death of Capt. Petrie, who for many years conducted the business of the Cobre Company, at Swansea, is now generally known and regretted. His successor has just been appointed, the choice of the directors having fallen on Mr. Trewellen, for some years chief accountant in the Cobre office, at Swansea. Mr. Trewellen is highly respected here, and his appointment is regarded as a proper acknowledgment of unswerving integrity and untiring assiduity in the service of the company which he now represents. The company have lost a

valued servant in Capt. Petrie, but they will find in Mr. Trewellen an able and a worthy successor. It is stated that the Cobre Company (one of the most important firms in the copper ore trade of the port), intend extending their operations in Swanso, considerably. Mr. H. Beattie has removed from the general superintendence of the Great Western Railway, and is succeeded by Mr. Kelly, as general manager.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS.—The returns for the month of March have just appeared, and show that a large trade was done at all the ports:—

EXPORTS OF COAL.	
March, 1865.	March, 1864.
Cardiff	Tons 139,725
Newport	27,985
Swansea	50,191
Llanelli	17,145
The shipments coastwise were as follows:—	
March, 1865.	March, 1864.
Cardiff	Tons 79,928
Newport	55,039
Swansea	24,647
Llanelli	19,923

The above figures indicate that there was a good demand for both steam and house coal during the month, and the increase in the exports over the corresponding month is, in fact, more than was generally expected. The quantity of steam coal sent to the West Indian markets showed a decrease, owing, it is believed, to the blockade of Confederate ports, which prevents supplies of coal being sent to the Southerners. France, Spain, Denmark, and Italy figure as large customers in the returns.

The iron exports were as follows:—March, 1865. Feb. 1865.

Cardiff	10,146 tons
Newport	7,276

Only 1000 tons were shipped from Cardiff to New York during the month, and not a single ton of iron left Newport for the States. Swansea also exported 7724 tons of patent fuel, and Cardiff 4122 tons.

THIN ROLLED SHEET IRON.

It can probably scarcely be expected that sheets of iron thinner than those to which we have already referred will be produced by the machinery at present at the disposal of our manufacturers, and hence it is that some other means of demonstrating the relative superiority of the metal is resorted to—the rolling of sheets of the minimum thickness, and production of them of the greatest possible size without flaw or irregularity. It will be remembered that the Sligo (Pittsburgh) Ironworks thin plate measured 42 square inches on surface, and weighed 69 grains; this has since been surpassed by Messrs. T. W. Booker and Co., of Cardiff, whose plates of the same size weighed but 62 grains, and were much thinner; Messrs. Nevill and Everitt, of the Marshfield Black Plate Works, Llanelli, next reduced the weight to 49 grains, and Messrs. Hallam and Co., of the Upper Forest Tinworks, Swansea, succeeded in getting plates of 44 square inches surface to weigh but 46 grains. Those accustomed to handle the minute weights used in the chemist's laboratory will at once comprehend the thinness of the metal, even of the substance made by Messrs. Hallam, when they consider that a one-grain weight would be as large as a halfpenny, yet Messrs. Hallam's plates are thick compared with those which have since been rolled. Messrs. R. Williams and Co., of West Bromwich, produced plates measuring 69 square inches, and weighing but 49 grains, and this was followed by the Hope Company, of Tipton, rolling 89 grains of metal into a plate measuring no less than 118 square inches. The plates produced by Messrs. Williams attracted especial attention from their being rolled in their ordinary sheet iron rolls, and from common iron, or rather from the iron commonly used by them, for there can be no doubt that its quality was excellent.

Assuming that the 2000th of an inch is about as thin as iron can be rolled in sheets of more than a few square inches surface, the Hope Company have tried the experiment of producing a large plate of that substance, and we have this week received from them a very beautiful specimen 2 ft. 2 in. in length and 8½ in. wide, the surface contents being, consequently, no less than 221 square inches; and we understand that the managers are sanguine that they will succeed in rolling similar sheets 60 inches long. The iron appears to be of excellent quality, and with the exception of one or two extremely fine holes, which are observable upon placing a strong light behind it, the sheet is perfect. The weight is somewhat under 178 grains, which is at the rate of 1·25 square inches to the grain. Compared with the thinnest tissue paper that can be purchased, the iron is so thin that it would require five sheets of the metal to amount to the same thickness as three sheets of the tissue paper. Whether further efforts will be made in the same direction, of course, we do not know, but we think it must be admitted that whether in the production of thin iron or thick, for it must be remembered that it was the 13-inch armoured plates of John Brown, of Sheffield, that led the Sligo Works to roll their thin sheet, the English manufacturers are thoroughly able to produce any quality that may be demanded of them.

THE STONE COAL OF BOHEMIA.

Amongst the countries which belong to the Austrian empire, Bohemia and Hungary are the most important in respect of mineral wealth. In fossil coal Bohemia is decidedly richer than Hungary—indeed, richer than any other Austrian possession; however, compared with other countries, we find that it is not so rich as the neighbouring Prussian Silesia—perhaps scarcely richer than the kingdom of Saxony, where, near Chemnitz and Zwickau, very excellent coal seams are found under the strata of Permian age. The most important stone coal deposit in Bohemia occurs not far from the capital, Prague, and it is worked in the neighbourhood of the market-places and towns of Kladno, Buschtheirad, Schlan, and Rakonitz. It is near the two first-named places that the most important mining operations are carried on; whilst at the two last-named, sometimes owing to the thinness of the seam, and sometimes owing to the want of means of communication, the workings are but small. Next to this deposit is the very excellent one in the Pilsen district, which extends from the River Schne in the north to southward of the town of Pilsen, and which, for the last eight years, has been very actively worked. In north-eastern Bohemia, not far from the border of Prussian Silesia, the south-western outcrop of the Lower Silesian coal basin is found, upon which in Bohemia, near Schatzlar and Schwadowitz, more or less important mining operations are carried on. There is besides in the western part of the country, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the two first-named stone coal basins, about eight small coal deposits, neither of which is a German square mile (say 20 square miles English) in extent; these lie like islands in the Silurian rocks. The most important is that of Radnitz, or rather Brzus, and then come those of Miröschau and Merklin.

With the exception of the north-eastern coal deposit, which, as a portion of the Lower Silesian coal basin, at least in its lower part, is of marine origin, the coal deposits of Bohemia are decidedly fresh-water deposits.

Hence the numerous irregular deposits on the border of the Silurian formation, the several irregularities in the coal seams themselves, and the want of parallelism in the strata, whether coal, shale, or clay-slate; hence also the change in the irregularities on the border of the Silurian, the number of coal seams and their thickness being very various. Thus Brandeis, not far from Buschtheirad, has only one seam of something over 3 fms. thick, whilst the Buschtheirad mines, even nearest Brandeis, have already five seams, of the aggregate thickness of 6 fms. In the neighbouring Kladno, again, there is but one seam, which, however, is 5 or 6 fms. thick. In the Pilsen basin the average thickness of the seam is 1 fm. at most, and often it is only 4 feet. At Trzemozna, not far from Pilsen, one seam of 3 fms. has been bored through. In the little Radnitz basin there is a single very thick seam of 6 fms. and upwards. At a greater distance from the edge of the Silurian the coal seams become much weaker, and have mostly thick sandstone and clay-slate partings, which so divides the coal that it is seldom that more than one seam in each colliery is worked. In the north-eastern field, in the vicinity of Schwadowitz, three sets of seams are worked, the partings between the seams not being very thick; it is the same near Schatzlar. The coal from this field is decidedly the best in Bohemia, although not so good as that from Waldenburg, in Silesia; it is known, also, for its coking properties, which, unless exceptionally, the coals of Western Bohemia does not possess, and it also contains a very small percentage of ash.

This defect with the stone coal of Western Bohemia is the more annoying, as here the Silurian formation is accompanied by a large bed of iron ore. We will here only mention those of Aueval, Nuzit, Krusznahora, and Eipowitz. These beds there give, through their change from diorite and schaalestein, an ore containing much silicious matter, and which can, therefore, be converted into pig-iron of only medium quality with charcoal. The quality, therefore, of this iron would be very low when melted with coke from the very ashy coal of Kladno and Buschtheirad. It was, therefore, the natural consequence that the large smelting-works at Kladno, erected on Belgian models, failed to be profitable, and that at last the owners should be glad to forego 88 per cent. of the nominal value of the shares,

being able to employ the funds thus obtained much better and more profitably in other Bohemian mining operations.

At Merklin there is also a coal capable of conversion into coke, but here, as in North-eastern Bohemia, there is too little iron ore to admit of the establishment of furnaces for smelting with coke; we must thus conclude that there is not a very favourable prospect for coke-iron making in any part of Bohemia. The Bohemian stone coal collieries can only look a supplying fuel for manufacturing and domestic purposes; and in this direction the completion of a network of railways in Bohemia is much needed, but not less than increased attention to the numerous roads and other ways. By this means alone can existing obstacles be removed, whilst in the meantime the colliery workings of Western Bohemia suffer from want of a market, and the manufacturing district of Northern Bohemia must submit to very high prices for the necessary fuel. The closest connection of the Bohemian coal district with Vienna is of the first necessity, and also an adequate consideration of all the coal basins in Bohemia, and more especially the omission of such palpable preference as has been given by the railway concessions in Bohemia, almost exclusively to the works of Kladno and Buschtheirad.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

There is not much to report with regard to the present position of Belgian siderurgical industry. It is no longer anticipated that that industry will incessantly expand, but it is not necessary in consequence to indulge in gloomy anticipations; on the contrary, it is probable that siderurgy has experienced a slight reaction, which cannot last long, as in a few weeks it may be anticipated, or rather hoped, that orders will arrive to stimulate operations in the works. But to accomplish this it is necessary that activity should revive in industry generally, a circumstance which some persons do not consider imminent. It appears necessary, too, that producers should come to an understanding with each other, and not carry on a fatal competition, as production is considerable in Belgium, and a reduction of prices would be very soon effected if producers do not avert it by a perfect understanding with each other. The Belgian works had calculated for a brief space on the disorder prevailing in the English market, but the existence of considerable stocks in the English works and warehouses must delay the delivery of orders of any importance to Belgian metallurgists; and, as the state of affairs in England has improved, there is no longer any hope of opening even a temporary outlet in that direction. The exports of iron, and especially of rails, from Belgium, have acquired of late years a very great development, and have powerfully contributed to maintain the position of metallurgical industry; it is desirable, then, to see these descriptions of ports still further develop themselves. This seems possible, as the era of public works which has now opened in all the countries of Europe leaves a vast field open to the rail trade. "But," says a Belgian journal, "in order to deliver iron abroad we must singe with England; and, in order to be victorious in this struggle, we must come down to low prices, lower than those which now prevail. Can the return price be still further reduced?" We do not think it can, as our rolling works employ the most improved processes; raw material, both combustible and mineral, reaches the works at low rates, and labour is not unduly dear. Nevertheless, contracts escape us for very trifling differences of prices—2s., 3s., or 4s. per ton. To attain further reductions in prices something, perhaps, has still to be done—a diminution must be made in transport expenses, as well as to the interior as to the exterior of the country. Maritime transports have been improved for some years past, but a simple comparison between what passes in our ports and those of England sufficiently indicates that on this head the last word has not been said. It is also a question whether the Government would not take a useful step in attending to rails the reduced rates which it has just granted to coal intended for maritime export. Like coal, the rails exported are entirely of Belgian production, and the Government is interested in the development of our iron industry as well as in the taxation of our coal trade."

The St. Dizier market for pig continues quiet. The sale of iron has appeared to revive a little; some tolerably sustained orders have been received, but none of any real importance have come to hand. Charcoal-made pig is quoted nominally at 41. 10s. to 42. 12s. per ton, first-class. These prices are the general quotations; some sales have been effected above these terms, but this is the exception, and the plus-value is explained by the difference which certain merchants accord to this or that mark. We must note, in connection with the sale of iron, a tendency which appears more and more strongly marked, to reduce from four to three months the term of payment; several forge-masters propose shortly to apply this arrangement. A law authorising the acceptance of funds collected by industrials for the prompt completion of the works of the Haute-Marne Canal has been voted unanimously in a sitting of the Corps Legislatif. The greatest activity will be impressed on the works, and it is affirmed that the first section of the canal will be opened next autumn, or, at the latest, at the commencement of the spring of 1866. A Metz letter says:—"The works of our group appear sufficiently occupied. Prices are sustained, rolled iron, first-class, making 71. 12s. per ton in warehouse at the works; 77. 12s. to 78. 12s. per ton, free at Paris, according to contracts and destination; and 81. 8s. per ton delivered at stations within the radius of the trimvirate: the scale between classes is 8s. per ton. Coke-made pig is dealt in as the Hauts Fourneaux, Forges, et Acieries de la Marine et des Chemins de Fer, will pay, May 31, the second half of the dividend for 1863-4, or 11. 8s. per share.

An improvement is noticed generally in the foreign copper markets. On the Paris market a good deal of business has been done at the quoted rates, and the tendency upwards is very marked. English has made 90%; rough Chilian, 85%; and Corocoro mineral, 84. 10s. per ton. At Havre, Chilian is dealt in at rising prices; at 84. 10s. per ton, there have been no more sellers, and some affairs are reported which have been concluded at 84. 10s. to 85. At Liverpool, Paris conditions; some small lots of Corocoro mineral have made 85. 10s. to 86. 10s. per ton (pure standard). The following extract from a Havre broker sums up the position of that metal during the past month on that market:—"The receipts from United States sources of supply are much neglected. A small transaction, referring to 5 tons Minesota, at 101. 4s. per ton, has been noted during the month; a lot of Quincy, obtainable at 92. per ton, does not find a purchaser. There have been no arrivals. The revival at the end of February in Chilian continued in March, thanks to the somewhat important purchases of consumers, who not being able to do anything more at Liverpool, where quotations are at 1½ per cent. higher than ours, have finally escaped from their reserves towards our market. The total sales made exclusively for consumption amount to about 980 tons of disposable, for which 82. 12s. to 84. 12s. per ton has been paid, the last price being for at least 400 tons. Purchasing persons still offer themselves at 84. 10s. per ton, while there are no sellers below 85. per ton for limited quantities. In deliverable, attempts have been made to establish, without success, a price of 84. 10s. to 84. 12s. per ton; it is necessary to pay 85. per ton. Notwithstanding the generally admitted opinion that the worst moments are past, speculation still hesitates to enter upon the article; nevertheless, at present rates, and under present circumstances, copper is one of the few articles presenting little chance of depreciation. The stock has not totally diminished by deliveries to the

do so, efficaciously encourage this tendency. Reductions of transport from the inland to the coast are what it must aim at, and which, to do it justice, it is accomplishing.

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ MINING.—No. V.

BY THOMAS BELT.

Careful and systematic testing of the pulverised quartz is one of the most important points to be attended to in the extraction of gold, and, at the same time, is the one most frequently neglected. Although, as before stated, no reliance can be placed upon assays of pieces of quartz from the lode, yet after it has been stamped up, and mixed together, there is no difficulty in obtaining samples, from a series of which the average percentage of gold can be determined; and the assay furnace ought, therefore, to be in constant use for testing the "tailings," as the waste coming away from the amalgamating and separating appliances is called.

If this were more generally adopted than it is in gold works many grievous mistakes would be avoided; such as the persistent working of unprofitable lodes, under the belief that gold existed in them, but that the proper method of extracting it had not been discovered. A month's regular testing of the waste, honestly carried out, would dispel such an illusion where it existed. Anyone acquainted with the history of gold mining during the last twelve years could point out instances where such a course would have saved thousands of pounds spent in trying to extract gold from lodes where it did not exist in payable quantities. And in other more profitable works it has often happened that a considerable portion of the gold has been lost in the waste which might have been saved if the loss had been made apparent by assays of the tailings. Some large companies find it to their advantage to keep an assayer continually employed, and, acting on the knowledge so gained, have been able greatly to reduce the loss of gold. But in very few works will it be necessary to obtain the services of a professional assayer, as the assay of minerals for gold is a very simple operation, and, with ordinary care, liable to few sources of error; so that, with a little practice, they may be conducted by any manager, or by his assistant. I omit the details of the methods of assaying for gold, as they would occupy too much space for these papers, and I would be but repeating what may be found in any manual of metallurgy. The main object is to obtain a fair sample of the waste, and it is not sufficient to take portions from the slime pits or waste heap, as the gold may have been floated away in the finest slimes to a considerable distance. The best plan is to hold a bucket, or other vessel, under the end of the discharge launder, and remove it as soon as it is filled. If this be set aside until the sediment has settled to the bottom, the clear water then poured off, and the remainder evaporated over a fire, a fair sample of the waste passing away at the time it is taken will be obtained. From a sufficient number of these assayed the average loss of gold will be determined, and this added to the gold obtained by amalgamation will give the total amount of gold in the quartz treated.

Should the loss of gold in the tailings be considerable, the next step will be to ascertain if it arises from too coarse stamping. To do this it is only necessary to pass the dried samples through different sized sieves, smaller than the grating fixed to the stamps, and to assay the various sizes separately; and thus it will soon be determined how much more gold might be set free by finer stamping. If, as is usually the case, the greatest proportion of gold be found in the finest sediment, it will probably have been floated away in the slimes with the sulphurates, and these latter must be tested separately.

For samples of the pyrite it will not do to take portions from the dressings after stamping, as the gold coming over from the amalgamators would be caught along with the sulphurates and arseniates of iron, whether it was originally contained in them or not, but samples must be selected from the lode itself for assay.

By following out this course of procedure, precise data will be obtained for founding calculations upon, and nothing be left to surmise nor conjecture. The mode of treatment will be based upon the result of these experiments, and it will be readily ascertained when it has reached that point where the cost of carrying it further will not be repaid by the additional gold obtained.

In conclusion, I will briefly advert to one other matter that ought not to be neglected in gold mining. I allude to the keeping of correct plans and sections of the different lodes and workings. There are other reasons for this besides the clear exposition such plans and sections give of the workings in the mine. The distribution of metals in lodes appears at first sight to be capricious, and governed by no general laws, but it is not so in reality. In every mining district some guiding principles come through time to be recognised, whilst each mine has generally some characteristic not possessed by its neighbours. It is so in gold mining. The richest portions of the lodes are generally associated with some structural or constitutional peculiarity of the enclosing rocks, or in connection with joints or cross-roads intersecting the lode itself. In properly kept sections of the lodes these phenomena are grouped under the eye, and their relations with each other and with the richer portions of the lodes are easily determined, and thus much valuable information with regard to the distribution of the metallic deposits may soon be obtained.

MINING IN SPAIN—No. II.

ZINC, which for many years did not figure in the productions of the Peninsula, except as regards the mines of Risoar, and the manufactory of St. Jean de Alcaraz, in the province of Albacete, was represented in statistics, collected in 1862, by 41,104 tons of minerals, of which the greater part, after having been calcined, was exported to Belgium and Great Britain. The minerals in question were obtained from St. Ander, Almeria, Grenada, Navarre, Guipuzcoa, and Alva, as well as from Albacete. The metallurgical production was 1888 tons, obtained at the Royal Asturian Company's factory, Oviedo. MERCURY is found only in the provinces of Ciudad Real and Oviedo, the first workings in the celebrated mines of Almaden, conducted by the State, and then those of the Asturias, worked by the Asturian Union, which treats there a very poor mineral, scarcely exceeding ½ per cent. in produce; the price of this article on the English market is sustained at a better level than might be anticipated from the pompous statements made with reference to the mines in New Almaden, in California.

The province of Guadalaxara alone works mines of SILVER; the ingots of silver of Almaden are chiefly from argentiferous lead, treated at the St. Andre works, in the town of Adra. In the province of Cáceres some silver has also been obtained, but none in that of Murcia. Some silver which has not been concentrated has been exported in argentiferous lead, the value thus lost being estimated at 160,000L, while figures in foreign statistics, without benefitting Spain, in consequence of the inexplicable idea of burthening with enormous customs duties the importation of foreign coal, without profit to any industry. None of the gold workings submitted to the régime of Spanish mining legislation appear to have yielded returns, and only the washing of sand in Grenada, especially in the River Sil, in the province of Orense, contributes to a small extent to the total mineral production of the kingdom. MANGANESE, obtained in the province of Huelva, attained in the year 1862 a total of 6460 tons, the whole of which was exported to England. The other metals, such as cobalt, antimony, and arsenic, are only produced in Spain in insignificant quantities.

Among non-metaliferous substances, sulphur, alum, soda, and asphalt remain stationary, although the province of Murcia has produced sulphur to rather a notable extent. Iron ore figures in the table of productive Spanish mines with a total of 213,192 tons in the year 1862, a total very far removed from that obtained in the other countries in which all branches of industry have attained a greater development. Even from the total of 213,192 tons we must deduct 3544 tons obtained from the province of Murcia, which being slightly argentiferous, were treated with lead ores. There remains, then, 189,648 tons of iron ore for the year 1862, produced by seventeen provinces, and which of the production of iron in Spain are Biscaya, Malaga, and Oviedo. The pig obtained in the year 1862 scarcely corresponds to the number of blast-furnaces, which was 80. The quantity of iron ore treated in 1862 was 123,480 tons, and adding 3000 tons from the province of Logroño, we have a total of 136,480 tons, giving a surplus of 73,178 tons. This surplus is explained by an export to England and France, with the view of improving the quality of their respective irons. Mines of combustible mineral industry in the kingdom in this state of depression, which corresponds neither with the necessities of industry, nor with the extension of the carboniferous beds of coal recognised in the Peninsula, nor still less with the number of concessions which have been granted. Thus the number of concessions of productive coal mines in Spain is 244, and these comprise an extent of 18,766 acres, divided between seven provinces, and employ 6238 workmen in 1862, in which year 360,246 tons of coal were produced.

On no carboniferous district in Spain have such interesting and detailed data been collected as those referring to the province of Oviedo, where the superficies of coal concessions amounted at the end of 1862 to 41,356 acres, the productive colliers of the province figuring for 13,920 acres, or 33 per cent. The consumption of fuel in the manufacture of iron and the distillation of mercury in the principality amounts annually to 150,000 tons. The exportation was 70,000 tons, and the consumption of the province may be analysed thus:—Local metallurgical industry, 55-40 per cent.; export, 25-55 per cent.; small industries and domestic purposes, 19-04 per cent. The whole production of coal in Spain in 1862 was estimated at 360,246 tons. The production of lignite amounted in the same year to 26,000 tons, resulting from 52 concessions, comprising 3940 acres, divided unequally over nine provinces, the most industrious provinces producing the largest amount, and then came the provinces of Barcelona and Alva, between which are situated 1500 tons. The supercicies of the productive concessions of lignite is 91 per cent. of that of colliers of the same category. The number of workmen in 1862 was rather less than 8 per cent. of that of coal. Each of the productive concessions of coal occupied an average of 76 acres, and each employed an average of 25 workmen, and effected an average extraction of 147 tons. These of lignite employed an average

of 12 workmen, occupied an average of 126 acres of land, and yielded an average of 636 tons. Each acre produced 19 tons in the coal concessions, and 7½ tons in the lignite concessions, giving an average per workman of 28½ tons in the coal concessions, and 36½ tons in the lignite concessions.

On the whole, Spanish mining and metallurgical industry did not experience in 1862 any very notable changes, having reference to previous years. The province of Almeria temporarily profited in its eastern part from the shortness of the gallery for carrying off water, which will subsequently traverse the Jaroso vein, so as to place it on the same footing as many other mines. In 1862 the length of the gallery was about 3200 ft., and about 2500 ft. had still to be executed. A great number of workings will soon arrive at the limits to which they can be carried on with the slight mechanical means which they have at present at their disposal, and necessity will soon force them to enter upon more regular and extended operations. In the province of Galicia some experiments were made some years before 1862 in connection with the working of tin for foreign houses. If these experiments should be attended with advantageous results they will contribute to increase the production of this article, which has now greatly fallen off in Spain, and spread the benefits of mining operations in one of the most populous parts of the kingdom, where the extreme division of landed property almost prevents the numerous and laborious inhabitants from satisfying the wants of life. A favourable piece of intelligence has recently come to hand from Badajoz—the discovery in that province of some beds of coal, which are probably a prolongation of those of Coimbra and Belmonte, the position of which, near the railway which will traverse the province, induces anticipations of more important results than those which have been obtained at other points. The production of iron in Spain has increased, especially since the establishment of the works of Messrs. Duro et Cie. In the Biscayan district a movement was observed some years since, which tended to convert the greater part of the Catalonian region to other industrial applications. Some of these forces have, however, adopted the Tourangin system, and the district generally shows itself disposed to cement the industrial production which has for several years acquired it a European renown. Not only have great ironworks maintained themselves and increased their means of action, but at the same time other new ones have risen, and allied industries have been developed, thus maintaining a noble industrial emulation in the district, which is in accordance with its customs, its irregular soil, and its rude works of agriculture. The mass of the products obtained by industrial operations in Spain in 1862 represented a value of £1,631,992, comprising in that sum the value of the minerals yielded by the State mines. The quantities obtained by mineralogical industry represented a value of 2,435,550, and adding to this £1,185,548, resulting from sales made by the Domain department, we arrive at a total of £2,621,098, this sum comprising, of course, the value of the metals obtained in the mines of the State. A table, formed of data supplied by the civil governors of provinces, shows that the total contributions paid by mining and metallurgical industries, as well in respect to property rights as to the rent of 3 per cent. charged for products subject to that tax, amounted in 1862 to £7,102. The sum levied in 1862, as the contributions for the year, added to the profits of the mines reserved to the State and to that of the saltworks, showed for 1862 a decided increase.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

At a meeting of the council of the Miners' Association, held at Redruth on Tuesday, Mr. CLEMENT LE NEVE FOSTER was appointed lecturer, in the place of Mr. Richard Pearce, who has resigned. Mr. C. le Neve Foster appears to be well qualified for the office. He received his education, in the first place, at the School of Mines at Freiberg, and then at the Royal School of Mines in London. In 1858 Mr. Foster obtained the Duke of Cornwall's Scholarship, and in 1859 the Edward Forbes Medal and prize of books. He has, again, recently obtained a scholarship from the University of London. Mr. Foster has been for several years one of the geologists on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. At this meeting the following resolution was unanimously agreed to—"That the Council of the Miners' Association, while they congratulate Mr. Richard Pearce on his recent appointment, beg to express their deep sense of his valuable services at their lecture since the association has been in operation."

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire enters upon the fifth year of its active existence. It has laboured under difficulties, and it has had to contend with many prejudices, but, adhering closely to the principles with which it started into life, it has pursued its way quietly, and in most respects satisfactorily. Believing that there was a great desire among the intelligent miners to acquire knowledge, and, finding that the means of doing so were not at their command, it was thought to be an experiment well worthy of trial to offer them the organisation of classes, and the aid of teachers, near to their places of labour. With this object the Miners' Association commenced its work, and the result has been to prove that some education in science was desired by our miners. In every part of this county, and in the Tavistock district in Devon, the miners—especially the young miners—have availed themselves of the aids which the Association could offer. Classes have been formed in nearly every mining district, and much real knowledge has been imparted to the members. In many of these districts the classes are now not in operation; still, our labours are only suspended, and we hope they will before long be resumed. The desire exists as strongly as ever amongst the miners, where once a class has been, to have the benefits of class instruction continued amongst them; and our great regret is that the limited income of the Association prevents it from continuing the advantages which it has offered over so wide a district as that which it has attempted to embrace. Hoping to have increased support to aid it in extending the work of the classes which had been established to teach mineralogy and chemistry, mechanics, surveying, and drawing, the Association ventured to exceed its income, and hence a small debt has been incurred. For the purpose of relieving ourselves from this debt, the mechanical classes have been stopped, and, with one teacher only, the Association contents itself, for a period, with giving instruction in mineralogy and chemistry. It is hoped that by the end of the present year the debt will be paid off, and that the Association will be enabled to extend its operations. At present the classes in full activity are—one recently formed, at Camborne, consisting of 35 members; one at Mount Hawks, of 10 members; one at St. Just, of 20 members; and one at St. Day, of 12 members. At the commencement of the year there was a most promising class at Gunnislake; its members are most desirous of receiving a continuous course of instruction; and it is hoped that increased subscriptions may soon enable the Association to extend its labours beyond the western division of the county. It is not possible that one teacher can keep more than four classes in active operation at one time. Three lectures at places situated so far apart as St. Just, Camborne, and Mount Hawk, are as much as can be completed within the week, especially as much time is expended in preparing experiments, packing and removing apparatus. Our lecturer, however, occupies the evenings which are left at his disposal in visiting other districts, and in attending to a class at Truro. This class is not connected with the Miners' Association, but we conceive, however, that there are advantages indirectly obtained by diffusing as much as possible in the county some knowledge of science. The arrangements for the lectures are now carried out by the executive committee, and we hope, by a judicious distribution of the lecturer's time, that he will be enabled, during the year, to visit most parts where classes have existed. Although we consider the prospects of the Miners' Association favourable, we must still urge upon those who are friendly to it the necessity of exerting themselves to improve the financial position of the Society.

ROBERT HUNTER, F.R.S., Hon. General Secretary.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—April 5: Sir R. I. Murchison (Vice-President), in the chair. Messrs. Henry Clark Barlow, M.D., Stoke Newington, N.; Townshend Monckton Hall, Pilton Parsonage, near Barnstaple; John Lawson, C.E., Parliament-street, S.W.; William Milnes, Blackheath, Kent, and Yeom Bridge, South Devon; J. Samuel Perkes, C.E., Belvedere House, West Dulwich, S.; and Minor Clarence Vincent, C.E., Frankfort, Ohio, U.S., were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—

1.—"On some Tertiary Deposits in the colony of Victoria, Australia," by the Rev. E. T. Woods, F.L.S., F.G.S.

2.—"On the Chalk of the Isle of Thanet," by W. Whitaker, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

3.—"On the Chalk of Buckinghamshire, and on the Totternhoe Stone," by W. Whitaker, B.A., F.G.S., &c.

4.—"On the Chalk of the Isle of Wight," by W. Whitaker, B.A., F.G.S., &c.

The following specimens were exhibited:—*Lepidostrobus variabilis* and *Cycloptilum orbicularis*, from the coal measures of Dudley; presented by Henry Beckett, F.G.S.

On Wednesday the following papers will be read:—I. "On the Character of the Cephalopod Fauna of the South Indian Cretaceous Rocks," by Dr. F. Stoliczka; communicated by the Assistant-Secretary. —2. "On the growth of Flos Ferri, or Coralloid Aragonite," by W. Wallace; communicated by W. W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S., Sec. G.S. —3. "Notes accompanying some specimens of Clay, in more or less regular rhomboids," by Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart., K.C.H., F.R.S., F.G.S.; extracted from letters to Sir C. Lyell, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S.

5.—"Notes accompanying some specimens of Clay, in more or less regular rhomboids," by Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart., K.C.H., F.R.S., F.G.S.

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THE INVESTMENT AND FINANCE AGENCY.

Established for the purpose of effecting Purchases and Sales on Commission in every description of Public Securities, and for affording the necessary precautionary information for the safe investment of capital, &c.

A record is kept of the status and prospects of the various public companies and foreign stocks; and as this agency scrupulously declines speculative transactions upon its own account, the public have, first, the security of being protected by unbiased information, based upon 27 years' experience in the stock and share markets; and, secondly, the guarantee that any business which this agency undertakes will be completed with the strictest fidelity.

During the past year, no less than ten new foreign loans, constituting an aggregate capital of £22,271,000, and 282 new joint-stock companies, with an authorised capital of £155,887,500, were introduced upon the London market.

Never were there times which indicated more forcibly than the present the necessity of experience and caution prior to the investment of capital, or when reliable services, such as this agency specially renders, were more requisite.

The **FINANCE DEPARTMENT** includes the agency of public companies, loans, debentures, &c., and advances are negotiated on public securities having a market value.

An important feature of this agency is, that the same uniform system of strict attention is paid to transactions of small as well as large amounts, the object being to increase its facilities for carrying out its operations to the greatest possible advantage, by embracing the business of every description of investors.

Cheques to be drawn to the order of Mr. CHARLES PETERS, secretary, and crossed. "The Agra and Matherman's Bank," No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

SOUTH WALES CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.

Amount to be called up, £2 10s. per share; £1 on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Sir WILLIAM SMITH, Bart., Grenville-place, St. John's-wood, London.

G. W. CHARLWOOD, Esq., Fetham, Hounslow.

JOHN SALVAGE, Esq., Greenfield House, Newbridge, Newport.

JOHN ROWLANDS, Esq., 2, Cophall-buildings, London, E.C.

(With power to add to their number.)

RANKERS—Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock, Sharpe, and Hales, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Thomas.

OFFICES,—3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purchase and working of the Cwmbran, Casara, Pentwyn, and Lady Eliza Mines, situated in the parish of Llantegid and Moelhey, in the county of Carmarthen, within four miles of the Llantegid Railway-station, and eight hours' journey of London by railway.

The present company's grant is very extensive, and is traversed by three large metalliferous veins or lodes, embedded in a clay slate or killas stratification, all of which have been found productive of lead ore, so far as explored. Reports of competent miners contain a full description of these lodes, and the extent to which they have already been worked, and all tend to show that the mine has as yet had but little trial, and is now only approaching that depth where, on the average, in the lead mines of the principality, the greatest wealth is obtained.

The ore raised is of the best quality, containing 78 to 80 per cent. of fine Potter's lead and 8 ozs. of silver per ton, samples of which can be seen at the company's offices.

The natural advantages are such that in the course of a short time the company expect to be able to work the mines without the employment of any steam machinery for the purpose of drainage. An unlimited supply of water flows through the sett all the year round, and the work now contemplated when finished will result in the employment of this stream, to the permanent benefit of the company.

An important part of this property has been lately carried on by the Cwmbran Mining Company (Limited). This company commenced operations with a working capital of £2800—£2000 of which was expended upon the mine, but chiefly in renovating the dressing-floors, providing new pumps, sinking new shafts, &c., all necessary for the proper development of the mine, and of which the present company will have the advantage.

The Cwmbran Company, during the two years they worked their mine, with all hindrances caused in making alterations and putting in new pumps, raised and sold £2187 worth of lead ore; and in the last three months, ending April, 1864, sold £592 worth of ore, at a cost of £55, showing that at the time of winding-up the mine was yielding a small profit.

The present company, by working on a limited scale, could make the mine at least self-supporting; but the object is to thoroughly develop the property, and with reference to that part described as Cwmbran to extend levels into the northern part, and eventually to do without the aid of steam-power, as suggested by the reports.

Upwards of £20,000 have been from time to time expended upon this property in machinery and bringing it to its present state, so that all the preliminary expenses attendant upon the commencement of a new mine have been already met, and the works put in such a position that immediate returns of lead can and are now being made.

The plant consists of a new 56-in. cylinder Cornish condensing-engine, with large tubular boiler; about 90 fms. of 7, 8, and 9-in. pumps, with 8-in. plunger and drawing lifts, with rods, complete; whin, tram and drawing-gear; skip-road and skips; 100 fathoms tramroad and trams; large water-wheel and crusher; dressing-floors and apparatus; jiggling-machines; flat and round buddies, worked by water-wheels; shears and capstan; ropes, chains, and pulleys; tools and utensils of every kind requisite for the efficient working of a mine of this magnitude. There are also reservoirs for supplying the engine and dressing-floors in dry weather, all in good working order and condition. Erected on the mine are two substantially-built houses, suitable for a resident agent or agent.

That portion of the property known as Cwmbran now produces from 10 to 12 tons of lead per month, which about meets the monthly cost; in addition to which there are reserves of ore, lately discovered by long drivages in the north part of the mine, sufficient to enable the company, upon completion of the ventilation and communication with surface, to increase the returns to 30 tons per month. This return, it is calculated, would leave a profit of at least £30 per cent. upon the capital employed; and, with the steady development of the property, and with a continuation in depth of the present productiveness of the lode, there is no doubt that a lasting, rich, and profitable mining property will be found, and fully equal to other successful companies in the South of Wales. No promotion money will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be strictly confined to such as are indispensable.

The consideration agreed to be paid for the purchase of all the existing rights in the mines and properties, including all machinery, buildings, and the whole of the plant, is £5000—£2500 of which is to be paid in cash, and the remaining £2500 in shares paid up to £5.

No call of more than 10s. per share will be made at any one time, nor will any call be made at a less interval than three months.

The company being "Limited," no shareholder, under any circumstances, can be liable for more than the amount of the shares for which he may subscribe.

Application for shares may be made to the directors, at the offices of the company accompanied by the banker's receipt. Prospectus, together with reports and forms of application for shares, may be had at the offices of the company.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION
GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1835.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—SAMUEL HAYTHURST LUCAS, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P.

JOHN BRADBURY, Esq.

HENRY WHITE CASTLE, Esq.

THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., Q.C.

JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq.

HENRY CONSTABLE, Esq.

JOHN FELTHAM, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., and John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Amount of profit of the five years ending 20th November, 1862 was .. £251,965 3 4

Making the total profit divided £1,227,258 5 3

INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS.

Reduction

Date of policy. Age. Sum assured. Original premium. Prem. now payable. per cent.

October, 1858. 49 £1000 £43 11 8 £0 7 10 99

March, 1859. 48 2000 8 10 4 1 19 4 77

January, 1859. 36 1000 29 10 0 10 12 8 64

December, 1859. 52 2000 126 0 0 44 6 8 49

January, 1860. 35 500 14 11 8 9 2 8 271

January, 1860. 49 3000 132 0 0 98 7 10 254

The following are a few instances wherein the premiums become extinct, and annuities for the next five years granted in addition:—

Annuity

Date of policy. Age. Sum assured. Original Prem. now extinct. payable.

April, 1856. 54 £1000 £52 0 0 £0 5 8

August, 1856. 56 500 29 3 4 9 3 3

August, 1857. 60 2000 155 3 4 75 6 8

March, 1857. 61 500 32 19 3 1 17 4

Amount of claims paid £1,611,165 5 3

Gross annual income 388,791 18 2

Accumulated fund 2,420,953 14 6

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st April are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The prospectus and every information may be had on application.

March 25, 1865.

GEORGE MORRIS, Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fire capital, £1,000,000. Life capital, £100,000.

LONDON 73 and 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

LIVERPOOL BROWN'S BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE.

With Home and Foreign Branches and Agencies.

CHAIRMAN—F. W. RUSSELL, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the National Discount Company).

At the ANNUAL MEETINGS, held on the 8th of April, at Liverpool, it was stated, as the result of operations for the year 1864, that the—

Fire premiums amounted to £108,497

Being an increase over previous year of 45,541

The losses paid and provided for amounted to 340,692

Life assurances, under 502 policies, were effected for 9,697

Producing in new premiums W. P. CLYDEHUGH, General Manager.

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, in the FIELD, on the STREETS, or at HOME, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 claims.

£1000 in case of Death, or £5 per week laid up by Injury, secured by

An Annual Payment of from £2 to £5.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices,

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL PRUDENCE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the WHEAL PRUDENCE MINE, situate in the parish of ST. AGNES, in the county of CORNWALL, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, and either together or in such lots as shall then be determined on, all the INTEREST of the said company of and in the LEASES by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time been carried on, and the undemanded MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS 25 tons.

ONE 24 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER and capstan.

1 9 ft. 16 in. windbores.

2 doorpieces.

1 11 ft. 16 in. working barrel.

24 in. pumps.

60 fms. of 1½ in. bucket rods.

16 in. bell, nails, new and old rope, new and old timber, 3 smiths' bellows, 1 pair of drop screws, connection in engine-shaft, brass and iron weights, 100 fms. of launders, saw-house tools and materials, whim kibbles, 200 fms. of iron stairs ladders, 3 cisterns, dressing tables and materials, scales and beams, scrap iron, a quantity of smiths' and miners' tools, strapping plates and bolts, buckets, horse whim pulley, clocks and valves, mathematical instruments, superior account-house furniture, and other miscellaneous effects in general use in mines.

The mine and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. BELLINGHAM, the officer in charge thereof, and further particulars, with conditions of the sale, may be had on application to

Messrs. BLACKBURN AND SON, Leeds

(Solicitors for the Petitioners); or to

Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 5, 1865.

(their Agent).

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEAD MINE and MINING MATERIALS.

MR. DAVID JONES has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the mine, early in the month of May, all the VALUABLE LEAD CHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS of the RHOSWYDOL AND BACHEBRODGE MINES, situate in the parish of PENEGOES, in the county of MONTGOMERY, within about six miles from Machynlleth Railway station, including a first-class 20 in. cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, PUMPING and DRAWING MACHINE, a 30 ft. WATER WHEEL, CRUSHING MILL, circular, flat, and the bobbins, &c., &c., all in first-rate working condition, with all the usual appendages of a productive and mine in full work.

The first lot will be the steam-engine, and the purchaser or purchasers will have the option (subject to the approval of the lord of the manor) of having a lease of the mine, upon a royalty of 1-16th, with the usual conditions.

For further particulars, or to treat for the whole by private contract, apply to George HADLEY, Esq., 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, London; or to the Auctioneer, Machynlleth.—Dated March 21, 1865.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

WORKING BITUMINOUS COLLIERRIES, NEAR BRITONFERRY, FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1865, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions to be there and there produced, the SWAN AND PARK COLLIERRIES, and the MINERS UNDER upwards of FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate in the parish of Baglan, near Britonferry, held for terms of years (determinable by leases) of which 33 years and 55 years respectively are unexpired, at moderate sleeping rents and royalties, together with the PLANT and MACHINERY to the mill colliery respectively belonging.

The collieries are close to the harbour and docks of Britonferry, where the coal is shipped, and the South Wales Railway runs within a few yards of the pits.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. THOS. JENKINS, iron merchant, Britonferry; and at the offices of Mr. RANDALL, solicitor, Neath, where the leases may be inspected.

HOLMBUSH MINES—SALE OF ENGINES, &c.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on
the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention
of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of
our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both
of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE.
CHAINs made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK of EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS,
WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign
mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-
HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER. 107

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE
COMPANY (LIMITED).

(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,
CHAIN SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms. 108

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLD BURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a
period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLD BURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. 109
LONDON OFFICES, -6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY
(LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT
AND CAST IRON CARRIAGES AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED
USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES,
CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFAC-
TURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY,
CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, WITH WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING
MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRI-
ETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAIL-
WAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE. 110
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire
capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping
purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
OFFICES, -3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM. 111
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

THE MIDLAND WAGON COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—This company having from SIX to SEVEN THOUSAND
COAL, COKE, IRONSTONE, and BALLAST WAGONS, have generally a number
TO LET for one or more years, including repairs, at Rugby, Peterboro, Shrewsbury,
Chester, Carnforth, Stoke-on-Trent, Staveley, Drotwich, Worcester, Gloucester, Reading,
Hereford, Newport (Mon.), Cardiff, and Birmingham.

They also contract for wagon repairs at any of the above stations.
The company will build every description of railway wagons and carriages for cash, or by
deferred payments extending over three, five, seven, or ten years.

Midland Works, Birmingham. HENRY BRIDGES, Sec.

LOCOMOTIVE, PORTABLE, and FIXED HORIZONTAL
STEAM ENGINES, all sizes up to 24 in. cylinder, PUMPING and WINDING
GEAR, MORTAR MILLS, SAW BENCHES, PORTABLE CRANES, &c. FOR
SALE or HIRE.

ISAAC W. BOULTON, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. 112

A GREAT DEAL of INFERIOR SPIEGELEISEN having been
SOLD in ENGLAND, to the PREJUDICE of the GENUINE ARTICLE. I
beg to OFFER BEST QUALITY of SPIEGEL IRON, ex steamer in Hull, at £5 10s.
per ton. SECOND QUALITY, £5 5s. Also, PUDDLED STEEL in BARS, ordinary
size, £12 per ton. Apply to JULIUS GOLDSTEIN, HAMBURG.
Engineers; also merchants and manufacturers in the metal trade, wishing to be repre-
sented in Hamburg, will please communicate.

AGENTS.—MESSRS. CUTHBERTSON AND CO., 80, CORNHILL, LONDON.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—MR. JOSEPH GREEN,
for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company,
UNDERTAKES THE ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of
MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

BLASTING.

AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS
GUN COTTTON IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.
Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK. 113

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.

The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong
enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant
the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play
till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when
needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the
safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty
to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ATKINS
3, Fetter-row, Edinburgh.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON, and STEEL WIRE
ROPEs for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA BORE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER,
and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of
STRENGTH. 114

M. R. HOPTON'S NEW WORK, entitled
CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, &c., BETWEEN "A FATHER AND SON."
Treatise on ventilation and working out coal, dalling, planning, and taking the
dip and rise of the mine. Illustrated.

Near 900 copies are ordered in Wigan alone.
Address Mr. J. J. CAMPBELL, Copper's-hill, St. Helens; or the author, 23, Peter-
street, St. Helens's.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR
AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts
and the manufacturers and wholesalers dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, un-
biased, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North
Staffordshire district, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of
the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general in-
formation in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Lon-
don, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of
"The Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—

One year (post free) £2 2 0
Half-year (post free) 1 1 0
Quarter of a year (post free) 0 10 0
Payable in advance. 115

Advertisements and orders to be addressed Union-passage, Birmingham.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1784).

Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER:
Published every morning, price 1d.

Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields;
195, High-street, Sunderland.

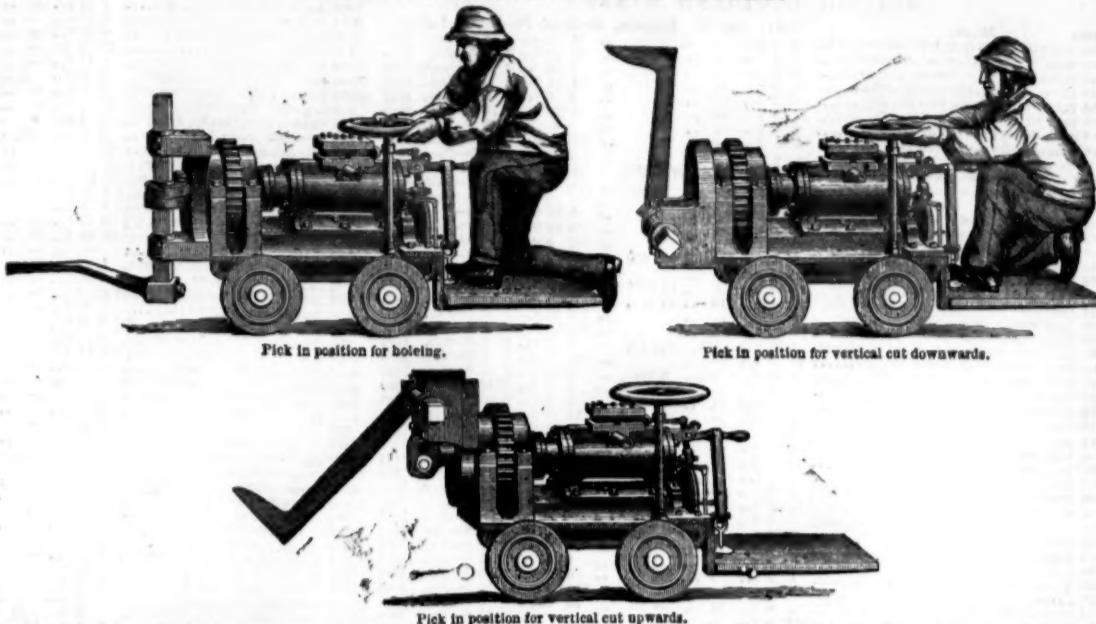
THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND
MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ
of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime
District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since
its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Dur-
ham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Applications
are to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.
Dr. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the
treatment of Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c.,
has published a GUIDE (128 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of
two stamps. Dr. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and
confidential cases.—Address, SMITH and CO., 5, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London
W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

JAMES GRAFTON JONES'S PATENT.

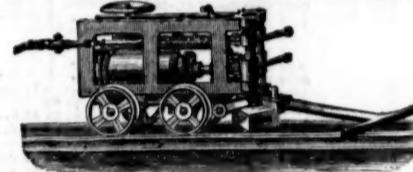


Messrs. JONES and LEVICK, proprietors of this patent, are prepared to supply these Machines, which are on an improved principle, and are constructed to work the coal at any angle from the horizontal to the vertical, thus rendering them capable of "hoisting" at any angle, and of driving "headings." They are simple and substantial in construction, and are not likely to get out of order. They are already successfully employed in the Barnsley coal district, and are being introduced into the South Wales and other coal mining districts. They are also suitable for mining the argillaceous ironstones of the coal measures, as well as working other mines and quarries.

N.B.—Air Compressing Machinery will be supplied, or plans and specifications furnished.

Applications to be made to Messrs. FREDERICK LEVICK and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London; or Messrs. LEVICK and SIMPSON, Blaina Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron
tubes of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a
PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their
wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris in 1863.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—

TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenals of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pounds of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucible. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and import Clay Crucibles, Muffles, Portable Furnaces, &c., Stove Backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the Assayer and Dentist.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND
MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES WHO MAY MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOURGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS
EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.

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HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOURGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
1200 Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 11 3 0 ..	0 15 0 — Dec.	1864
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 0 ..	—	—	.. 13 11 6 ..	0 2 — Oct.	1864
1248 Boscastle (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0 ..	—	—	.. 1 5 0 ..	0 5 — May	1864
2000 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	9 5 0 ..	—	—	.. 477 15 0 ..	0 3 — May	1864
1800 Brixham Hematite Iron [L. £2]	6 7 6 ..	—	—	.. 0 6 0 ..	0 6 — Nov	1864
1000 Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold [L.]	12 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 5 10 0 ..	0 10 0 — Jan.	1865
916 Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	9 0 0 ..	—	—	.. —	2 10 0 — Mar.	1865
1800 Carr Brae (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 10 0 0 ..	0 10 0 — Mar.	1865
2800 Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen	20 0 0 ..	31 1/4 ..	30 1/4 ..	.. 280 10 0 ..	2 0 — June	1864
3000 Copper Miners of England	25 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 24 3 6 ..	0 12 — Feb.	1865
4000 Ditto (stock)	100 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 7 6 per cent.	— Half-yrly.	—
867 Cwm Elin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0 ..	—	—	.. 15 18 0 ..	1 0 — Mar.	1865
122 Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 275 10 0 ..	4 0 — Jan.	1865
280 Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 152 0 ..	5 0 — June	1864
024 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	590 ..	580 590 ..	.. 962 0 ..	0 9 — Mar.	1865
288 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6 ..	—	—	.. 791 10 0 ..	5 0 — April	1865
512 East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0 ..	20 ..	20 22 1/4 ..	.. 125 0 ..	0 1 0 — Nov.	1864
6144 East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6 ..	16 ..	15 15 1/4 ..	.. 12 15 0 ..	0 10 0 — Jan.	1865
200 East Darrel (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 103 10 0 ..	2 0 — Feb.	1865
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 8 0 ..	—	—	.. 369 10 0 ..	4 0 — June	1864
5000 East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinstre	2 15 0 ..	1% ..	1% ..	.. 6 4 0 ..	0 2 — Feb.	1865
3200 Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 1 0 0 ..	1 0 — Mar.	1865
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 0 ..	6 1/4 ..	6 1/4 ..	.. 2 0 6 0 ..	0 6 — Feb.	1865
15000 Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 2 1 0 0 ..	0 10 0 — Mar.	1865
4908 Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0 ..	31 ..	30 31 ..	.. 6 2 0 ..	0 15 — Mar.	1865
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 15 0 0 ..	5 0 — Aug.	1864
1024 Herdfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0 ..	40 ..	—	.. 31 10 0 ..	1 15 0 — Feb.	1865
400 Lisburn (lead), Cardiganshire Wales	18 10 0 ..	—	—	.. 430 10 0 ..	2 0 — Feb.	1865
3000 Mass-y-Haf (lead) [L.]	20 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 1 0 0 ..	1 0 — Oct.	1864
8000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 0 ..	5 5/4 ..	5 5/4 ..	.. 2 18 0 ..	0 2 — Jan.	1865
3000 Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 8 0 ..	0 2 — Mar.	1865
18000 Minera Mining Co. [L.] (d.), Wrexham 25 0 ..	—	—	—	.. 169 18 0 ..	7 0 — Feb.	1865
80000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 16 19 7 0 ..	12 — Jan.	1864
40000 Mynydd (iron) [L. £1] [S.E.]	2 16 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 4 0 ..	0 2 — April	1864
250 Mant. Mine (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 7 0 0 ..	1 0 — June	1864
4000 New Birch Tor and Vittifer Cons. (tin)	1 8 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 11 0 ..	0 1 0 — Oct.	1864
4936 North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0 ..	—	—	.. 2 26 0 ..	0 2 — Feb.	1864
200 Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 135 0 ..	0 12 0 — Jan.	1865
1132 Providence (tin, Uny Lelant) [S.E.]	10 6 7 ..	31 ..	30 32 ..	.. 76 5 0 ..	1 0 — Feb.	1865
512 Silver Rake Mining Company	280 0 ..	—	—	.. —	2 10 0 — Dec.	1864
12000 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0 ..	—	—	.. 1 10 0 ..	0 1 0 — Mar.	1865
3000 Dwyngwyn (lead), Wales	12 6 6 ..	—	—	.. 0 18 0 ..	0 1 6 — May	1863
1806 East Wheal Lovell (t), Wendron	8 9 0 ..	10 1/4 ..	10 11 ..	.. 1 10 0 ..	0 16 0 — May	1864
240 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 7 6 ..	—	—	.. 41 9 3 ..	0 2 6 — June	1860
6000 Great South Toloxus (copper), Redruth	0 14 6 ..	2 1/4 ..	2 1/4 ..	.. 7 18 6 ..	0 5 — Dec.	1861
2024 Gunnislake (Clifters'Adit) (copper)	0 2 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 3 0 ..	0 1 6 — Mar.	1862
180 Levant (copper), St. Just	2 10 0 ..	—	—	.. 109 1 0 ..	0 5 0 — May	1860
640 Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 18 1 0 ..	0 7 6 — Aug.	1862
4076 Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3 ..	15 ..	10 15 ..	.. 0 10 0 ..	0 2 — July	1862
12800 Drakes Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 17 6 ..	0 2 — Jan.	1863
3000 Dwyngwyn (lead), Wales	12 6 6 ..	—	—	.. 0 18 0 ..	0 1 6 — May	1863
1806 East Wheal Lovell (t), Wendron	8 9 0 ..	10 1/4 ..	10 11 ..	.. 1 10 0 ..	0 16 0 — May	1864
240 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 7 6 ..	—	—	.. 41 9 3 ..	0 2 6 — June	1860
6000 Great South Toloxus (copper), Redruth	0 14 6 ..	2 1/4 ..	2 1/4 ..	.. 7 18 6 ..	0 5 — Dec.	1861
2024 Gunnislake (Clifters'Adit) (copper)	0 2 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 3 0 ..	0 1 6 — Mar.	1862
180 Levant (copper), St. Just	2 10 0 ..	—	—	.. 109 1 0 ..	0 5 0 — May	1860
640 Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 18 1 0 ..	0 7 6 — Aug.	1862
5000 Orsford (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 10 0 ..	0 8 0 — Mar.	1862
6400 Par Consol. (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	—	—	.. 36 19 0 ..	0 2 — Mar.	1863
1772 Polberri (tin), St. Agnes	18 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 7 16 0 ..	0 10 0 — Nov.	1863
512 Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 1 0 0 ..	1 0 — July	1863
6000 Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	3 1 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 10 0 ..	0 1 6 — June	1863
5000 South Exmouth (lead), Christow	2 2 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 5 0 ..	0 5 — Dec.	1862
512 South Toloxus (cop.), Redruth	8 0 0 ..	24 ..	22 24 ..	.. 74 10 0 ..	1 0 0 — May	1863
498 S. Wh. Francis (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0 ..	—	—	.. 370 18 6 ..	1 0 0 — Nov.	1863
2800 Spears Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	32 17 0 ..	—	—	.. 9 15 0 ..	1 0 0 — June	1862
572 Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	14 10 0 ..	—	—	.. 7 0 0 ..	0 10 0 — Sept.	1860
1000 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0 ..	—	—	.. 11 0 0 ..	0 2 0 — Mar.	1862
6200 Vigras and Clogau (cop.) [L. £6]	8 0 0 ..	21 ..	—	.. 6 2 6 ..	1 10 0 — Mar.	1862
1024 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	20 13 10 ..	—	—	.. 8 15 0 ..	1 0 0 — Jan.	1861
60 West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 14 10 0 ..	3 0 0 — June	1861
1024 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	9 0 0 ..	72 ..	78 ..	.. 101 1 0 ..	3 0 0 — Oct.	1862
1000 Wheat Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 ..	—	—	.. 3 0 0 ..	0 10 0 — Oct.	1863
1024 Wheat Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 295 10 0 ..	5 0 0 — Feb.	1861
1024 Wheat Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	8 0 6 ..	—	—	.. 10 2 6 ..	0 7 0 0 — July	1861
894 Wheat Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	18 17 6 ..	—	—	.. 76 5 0 ..	1 0 0 — May	1863
2044 Wheat Tremayne (tin), Gwinstre	6 11 3 ..	—	—	.. 6 1 3 ..	0 5 0 — Nov.	1863
6400 West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0 ..	—	—	.. 0 19 0 ..	0 3 0 — May	1862
8000 Wharfedale Mining Company [L. 10s.]	0 5 6 ..	—	—	.. —	0 0 6 — Jan.	1864

* Dividends paid every two months. + Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

240 Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0 ..	—	—	.. 36 10 0 ..	1 0 0 — Mar.	1862
256 Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0 ..	—	—	.. 85 0 0 ..	2 0 — June	1867
240 Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 5 0 ..	7 ..	6 1/4 7 ..	.. 1 7 0 ..	0 7 — May	1862
1024 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0 ..	—	—	.. 2 7 6 ..	— Sept.	1862
1055 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0					